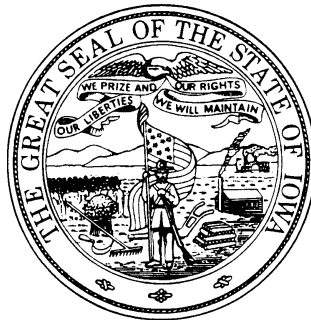


IOWA COURT RULES

FIFTH EDITION

January 2010 Supplement



Published under the authority of Iowa Code section 2B.5(2).

KATHLEEN K. WEST
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE EDITOR

PREFACE

The Fifth Edition of the Iowa Court Rules was published in July 2009 pursuant to Iowa Code section 2B.5(2). Subsequent updates to the Iowa Court Rules, as ordered by the Supreme Court, are published in electronic format only and include chapters that have been amended or adopted.

The Iowa Court Rules and related court documents are available on the Internet at <http://www.legis.state.ia.us/aspx/CourtRules/pubDateListing.aspx>.

To receive e-mail notification of the publication of a Supplement to the Iowa Court Rules, subscribe at <http://www.legis.state.ia.us/maillist/PublicationLists.html>.

Inquiries: Inquiries regarding access to the Iowa Court Rules should be directed to the Legislative Services Agency's Computer Services Division Help Desk at (515)281-6506.

Citation: The rules shall be cited as follows:

| | |
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| Chapter 1 | Iowa R. Civ. P. |
| Chapter 2 | Iowa R. Crim. P. |
| Chapter 5 | Iowa R. Evid. |
| Chapter 6 | Iowa R. App. P. |
| Chapter 32 | Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct |
| Chapter 51 | Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct |

All other rules shall be cited as "Iowa Ct. R."

Supplements: Supplements to the Fifth Edition of the Iowa Court Rules have been issued as follows:

August 2009

September 2009

October 2009

November 2009

December 2009

January 2010 Supplement

Changes in this supplement

Rule 6.702..... Amended
Chapter 20 Adopted
Rule 31.12..... Amended
Rule 31.13..... Amended

Rule 31.18..... Amended
Rule 39.8..... Amended
Rule 41.4..... Amended

INSTRUCTIONS FOR UPDATING THE IOWA COURT RULES

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CHAPTER 6 RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

DIVISION I

CASE INITIATION: CIVIL AND CRIMINAL; PARTIES AND ATTORNEYS; PROTECTED
INFORMATION; AND CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS

Rules 6.1 to 6.100 Reserved.

Rule 6.101 Time for appealing final orders and judgments appealable as a matter of right.

6.101(1) *Time for filing a notice of appeal from final orders and judgments.*

a. Termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232. A notice of appeal from a final order or judgment entered in Iowa Code chapter 232 termination-of-parental-rights or child-in-need-of-assistance proceedings must be filed within 15 days after the filing of the order or judgment. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2) or Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007, the notice of appeal must be filed within 15 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion.

b. All other cases. A notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the final order or judgment. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2) or Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007, the notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion.

c. Exception for final orders on partial dispositions. A final order dismissing some, but not all, of the parties or disposing of some, but not all, of the issues in an action may be appealed within the time for appealing from the judgment that finally disposes of all remaining parties and issues to an action, even if the parties' interests or the issues are severable.

6.101(2) *Time for filing a notice of cross-appeal.*

a. Termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232. In Iowa Code chapter 232 termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases, any notice of cross-appeal must be filed within the 15-day limit for filing a notice of appeal, or within 10 days after the filing of a notice of appeal, whichever is later.

b. All other cases. In all other appeals, any notice of cross-appeal must be filed within the 30-day limit for filing a notice of appeal, or within 10 days after the filing of a notice of appeal, whichever is later.

6.101(3) *Appeal taken before order or judgment filed.* An appeal taken from an order or judgment of the district court shall be considered timely even though taken before the order or judgment has been filed by the clerk of the district court, if the order or judgment is filed within 30 days after the date on which the notice of appeal is filed.

6.101(4) *Tolling of filing deadline by timely service.* The time for filing a notice of appeal is tolled when the notice is served, provided the notice is filed with the district court clerk within a reasonable time. See Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(4).

6.101(5) *Extension where clerk fails to notify.* The supreme court may extend the time for filing a notice of appeal if it determines the clerk of the district court failed to notify the prospective appellant of the filing of the appealable final order or judgment. A motion for an extension of time must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served on all parties and the clerk of the district court no later than 60 days after the expiration of the original appeal deadline as prescribed in rule 6.101(1)(a) or (b). The motion and any resistance shall be supported by copies of relevant portions of the record and by affidavits. Any extension granted shall not exceed 30 days after the date of the order granting the motion.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.102 Initiation of appeal from a final judgment.

6.102(1) *From final orders in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232.*

a. Notice of appeal. An appeal from a final order or judgment in a termination-of-parental-rights or a child-in-need-of-assistance case under Iowa Code chapter 232 is initiated by filing the notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court where the order or judgment was entered within the time provided in rule 6.101(1)(a). The notice of appeal cannot be filed unless signed by both the appellant's counsel and the appellant.

(1) Contents of notice of appeal. The notice of appeal shall specify the parties taking the appeal and the decree, judgment, order, or part thereof appealed from. The notice shall substantially comply with form 4 in rule 6.1401.

(2) Service of the notice of appeal. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be served upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, any court reporter who reported a proceeding that is the subject of the appeal, the attorney general, and the clerk of the supreme court in the manner stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2). The notice of appeal shall include a certificate of service in the form provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(7).

b. Petition on appeal. An appeal in a termination-of-parental-rights or a child-in-need-of-assistance case will be dismissed unless a petition on appeal is timely filed as set forth in rule 6.201(1)(b).

6.102(2) *From final orders appealable as a matter of right in all other cases.* An appeal from a final order appealable as a matter of right in all cases other than termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232 is taken by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court where the order or judgment was entered within the time provided in rule 6.101(1)(b). The notice of appeal shall be signed by either the appellant's counsel or the appellant.

a. Contents of the notice of appeal. The notice of appeal shall specify the parties taking the appeal and the decree, judgment, order, or part thereof appealed from. The notice shall substantially comply with form 1 in rule 6.1401.

b. Service of the notice of appeal. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be served upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, any court reporter who reported a proceeding that is the subject of the appeal, and the clerk of the supreme court in the manner stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2). If the State is a party to the case, a copy of the notice of appeal shall also be served upon the attorney general in the manner stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2). The notice of appeal shall include a certificate of service in the form provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(7).

6.102(3) *Filing fee.* Within seven days of filing the notice of appeal, the appellant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.103 Review of final orders and judgments.

6.103(1) *Final order and judgment defined.* All final orders and judgments of the district court involving the merits or materially affecting the final decision may be appealed to the supreme court, except as provided in this rule, rule 6.105, and Iowa Code sections 814.5 and 814.6. An order granting or denying a new trial is a final order. An order setting aside a default judgment in an action for dissolution of marriage or annulment is a final order. An order setting aside a default judgment in any other action is not a final order.

6.103(2) *Attorney fee order entered after final judgment.* A final order or judgment on an application for attorney fees entered after the final order or judgment in the underlying action is separately appealable. The district court retains jurisdiction to consider an application for attorney fees notwithstanding the appeal of a final order or judgment in the action. If the final order or judgment in the underlying case is also appealed, the party appealing the attorney fee order or judgment shall file a motion to consolidate the two appeals.

6.103(3) *Interlocutory order included in appeal of final order or judgment.* No interlocutory order may be appealed until after the final judgment or order is entered except as provided in rule 6.104. Error in an interlocutory order is not waived by pleading over or proceeding to trial. If no appeal was taken from an interlocutory order or a final adjudication in the district court under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.444 that substantially affected the rights of the complaining party, the appellant may challenge such order or final adjudication on appeal of the final order or judgment.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.104 Review of interlocutory rulings or orders.

6.104(1) *Application for interlocutory appeal.*

a. Applicability. Any party aggrieved by an interlocutory ruling or order of the district court may apply to the supreme court for permission to appeal in advance of final judgment.

b. Time for filing.

(1) Termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232. An application for interlocutory appeal in an Iowa Code chapter 232 termination-of-parental-rights or a child-in-need-of-assistance case must be filed within 15 days after entry of the challenged ruling or order. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2), the application must be filed within 15 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion. The application for interlocutory appeal cannot be filed unless signed by both the applicant's counsel and the applicant. If the application is granted, the appellant must file a petition on appeal as set forth in rule 6.201(1)(b). The failure to file a timely petition on appeal will result in the dismissal of the appeal.

(2) All other cases. An application for interlocutory appeal must be filed within 30 days after entry of the challenged ruling or order. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2), the application must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion.

(3) Extensions of time. No extension of the filing deadlines in this rule will be allowed except upon a showing that the failure to file the application within the time provided was due to a failure of the clerk of the district court to notify the applicant of the ruling or order. A motion for an extension of time must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served on all parties and the clerk of the district court no later than 60 days after the expiration of the time for filing an application for interlocutory appeal. The motion and any resistance shall be supported by copies of relevant portions of the record and by affidavits. An extension granted under this rule shall not exceed 30 days after the date of the order granting the motion.

c. Filing and serving application. The original application and three copies shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The application shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, and the attorney general if the State is a party.

d. Content and form of application. The application shall follow the content and form requirements of rules 6.1002(1) and 6.1007. In addition, the applicant shall state with particularity the substantial rights affected by the ruling or order, why the ruling or order will materially affect the final decision, and why a determination of its correctness before trial on the merits will better serve the interests of justice. The date of any impending hearing, trial, or matter needing immediate attention of the court shall be prominently displayed beneath the title of the application.

e. Filing fee. The applicant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rules 6.702(1)(b) and 6.702(2).

f. Filing of the application does not stay district court proceedings. The filing of an application for interlocutory appeal does not stay district court proceedings. The applicant may apply to the district court for a continuance or a stay of proceedings or to the supreme court for a stay of proceedings. Any application for a stay order by the supreme court must state the dates of any proceedings to be stayed and why a stay is necessary.

6.104(2) Resistance, consideration, and ruling. The application may be resisted and will be considered in the same manner provided for motions in rule 6.1002. The supreme court may grant permission to appeal on finding that such ruling or order involves substantial rights and will materially affect the final decision and that a determination of its correctness before trial on the merits will better serve the interests of justice. An order granting an appeal under this rule shall stay further proceedings below, may require bond, and may expedite the time for briefing and submission.

6.104(3) Procedure after order granting application. The clerk of the supreme court shall promptly transmit a copy of the order granting the interlocutory appeal to all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, the clerk of the district court, and the attorney general if the State is a party. The appellant shall file and serve the combined certificate required by rule 6.804(1) within 14 days after the filing date of the order granting the interlocutory appeal. Further proceedings shall be had pursuant to the rules of appellate procedure.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.105 Review of small claims actions. Except where the action involves an interest in real estate, no appeal shall be taken in any case originally tried as a small claim. An action originally tried as a small claim may be reviewed by the supreme court only as provided in Iowa Code section 631.16 and rule 6.106.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.106 Discretionary review.

6.106(1) Application for discretionary review.

a. Applicability. An application for discretionary review may be filed to review certain orders specified by statute which are not subject to appeal as a matter of right.

b. Time for filing. An application for discretionary review must be filed within 30 days after entry of the challenged ruling, order, or judgment of the district court. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2), the application must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion. No extension of such time will be allowed except upon a showing that the failure to file the application within the time provided was due to a failure of the district court clerk to notify the applicant of the ruling, order, or judgment. A motion for an extension of time must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served on all parties and the clerk of the district court no later than 60 days after the expiration of the time for filing an application for discretionary review. The motion and any resistance shall be supported by copies of relevant portions of the record and by affidavits. An extension granted under this rule shall not exceed 30 days after the date of the order granting the motion.

c. Filing and serving application. The original application and three copies shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The application shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, and the attorney general if the State is a party.

d. Content and form of application. The application shall follow the content and form requirements of rules 6.1002(1) and 6.1007. In addition, the applicant shall state with particularity the grounds upon which discretionary review should be granted. The date of any impending hearing, trial, or matter needing immediate attention of the court shall be prominently displayed beneath the title of the application.

e. Filing fee. The applicant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702(1)(c) and 6.702(2).

f. Filing of the application does not stay district court proceedings. The filing of an application for discretionary review does not stay district court proceedings. The applicant may apply to the district court for a continuance or a stay of proceedings or to the supreme court for a stay of proceedings. Any application to the supreme court for a stay order must set forth the dates of any proceedings to be stayed and why a stay is necessary.

6.106(2) Resistance, consideration, and ruling. The application may be resisted and will be considered in the same manner provided for motions in rule 6.1002. The supreme court may grant discretionary review upon a determination that (1) substantial justice has not been accorded the applicant, (2) the grounds set forth in rule 6.104(1)(d) for an interlocutory appeal exist, or (3) the grounds set forth in any statute allowing discretionary review exist. An order allowing discretionary review under this rule may stay further proceedings below, may require bond, and may expedite the time for briefing and submission.

6.106(3) Procedure after order granting application. The clerk of the supreme court shall promptly transmit a copy of the order granting discretionary review to the attorneys of record, any parties not represented by counsel, the clerk of the district court, and the attorney general if the State is a party. The appellant shall file and serve the combined certificate required by rule 6.804(1) within 14 days after the filing date of the order granting discretionary review. Further proceedings shall be had pursuant to the rules of appellate procedure.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.107 Original certiorari proceedings.

6.107(1) Petition for writ of certiorari.

a. Applicability. Any party claiming a district court judge, an associate district court judge, an associate juvenile judge, or an associate probate judge exceeded the judge's jurisdiction or otherwise acted illegally may commence an original certiorari action in the supreme court by filing a petition for writ of certiorari as provided in these rules.

b. Time for filing. A petition for writ of certiorari must be filed within 30 days after the challenged decision. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2) or Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007, the petition must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion. No extension of such time may be allowed except upon a showing that the failure to file the petition within the time provided was due to a failure of the district court clerk to notify the plaintiff of the challenged decision. A motion for an extension of time must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served on all parties and the clerk of the district court no later than 60 days after the expiration of the time for filing a petition for writ of certiorari. The motion and any resistance shall be supported by

copies of relevant portions of the record and by affidavits. An extension granted under this rule shall not exceed 30 days after the date of the order granting the motion.

c. Filing and serving petition. The original petition and three copies shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The petition shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, the clerk of the district court, and the attorney general if the State is a party.

d. Content and form of petition. The caption of the petition shall name the challenging party as the plaintiff and the district court, not the judge, as the defendant. The date of any impending hearing, trial, or matter needing immediate attention of the court shall be prominently displayed beneath the title of the petition. The petition shall follow the content and form requirements of rules 6.1002(1) and 6.1007. In addition, the petition shall state whether the plaintiff raised the issue in the district court, identify the interest of the plaintiff in the challenged decision, and state the grounds that justify issuance of the writ.

e. Filing fee. The applicant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702(1)(d) and 6.702(2).

f. Filing of petition does not stay district court proceedings. The filing of a petition for writ of certiorari does not stay the district court proceedings. The plaintiff may apply to the district court for a continuance or a stay of proceedings or to the supreme court for a stay of proceedings. Any application to the supreme court for a stay order must state the dates of any proceedings to be stayed and why a stay is necessary.

6.107(2) *Resistance, consideration, and ruling.* A petition for writ of certiorari may be resisted and will be considered in the same manner provided for motions in rule 6.1002. An order granting the petition may stay further proceedings below, may require bond, and may expedite the time for briefing and submission. The clerk of the supreme court shall promptly transmit a copy of the ruling on the petition to the attorneys of record, any parties not represented by counsel, the clerk of the district court, and the attorney general if the State is a party.

6.107(3) *Issuance of writ.* If the petition for writ of certiorari is granted, the clerk of the supreme court shall issue a writ under its seal. The original writ shall be transmitted to the clerk of the district court and shall constitute service on the district court.

6.107(4) *Procedure after order granting petition.* The plaintiff shall file and serve the combined certificate required by rule 6.804(1) within 14 days after the filing date of the order granting the petition. Further proceedings shall be had pursuant to the rules of appellate procedure. The appellate rules applicable to appellants shall apply to plaintiffs and those applicable to appellees shall apply to defendants.

6.107(5) *Representation of district court.* Parties before the district court other than the certiorari plaintiff shall be required to defend the district court and make all filings required of the defendant under these rules unless permitted to withdraw by the supreme court. A party required to defend the district court under this rule may file an application to withdraw stating (1) whether the applicant raised the issue addressed in the challenged decision in the district court, (2) the interest or lack of interest of the applicant in the challenged decision, and (3) the grounds justifying withdrawal. The application to withdraw shall be served on all parties, the district court, and the attorney general.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.108 Form of review. If any case is initiated by a notice of appeal, an application for interlocutory appeal, an application for discretionary review, or a petition for writ of certiorari and the appellate court determines another form of review was the proper one, the case shall not be dismissed, but shall proceed as though the proper form of review had been requested. The court may treat the papers upon which the action was initiated as seeking the proper form of review and, in appropriate cases, may order the parties to file jurisdictional statements. Nothing in this rule shall operate to extend the time for initiating a case.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.109 Parties and attorneys on appeal; caption; substitution of parties; withdrawal of counsel.

6.109(1) *Parties on appeal.* The party who files a notice of appeal is the appellant and the opposing party is the appellee. If opposing parties seek to appeal, the party who first files a notice of appeal shall be the appellant/cross-appellee and the other party shall be the appellee/cross-appellant, unless the parties otherwise agree or the supreme court otherwise orders upon motion of any party.

6.109(2) *Caption on appeal.* The appeal shall be captioned under the title given to the action in the district court, with the parties identified as appellant and appellee. Parties not involved in the appeal may be omitted from the caption. If the title does not contain the name of the appellant, the appellant's name shall be added to the caption.

6.109(3) *Substitution of party.* If substitution of a party is sought for any reason, including those stated in Iowa Rs. Civ. P. 1.221, 1.222, 1.223, 1.224, and 1.226, the person seeking the substitution must file a motion for substitution of party with the clerk of the supreme court.

6.109(4) *Attorneys and guardians ad litem.* The attorneys and guardians ad litem of record in the district court shall be deemed the attorneys and guardians ad litem in the appellate court unless others are retained or appointed and notice is given to the parties and the clerk of the supreme court. However, the representation of an attorney appointed for a minor child or children pursuant to Iowa Code section 598.12 ends when an appeal is taken unless the district court appoints the attorney, or a successor, for the appeal.

6.109(5) *Withdrawal of counsel.* An attorney may not withdraw from representation of a party before an appellate court without permission of that court unless another attorney has appeared or simultaneously appears for the party. A motion for permission to withdraw as counsel for a party must show service of the motion on the party, and must include the party's address, phone number, and e-mail address. Before court-appointed trial counsel for a criminal defendant may withdraw, the court file must contain proof counsel has completed counsel's duties under Iowa R. Crim. P. 2.29(6). [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.110 Protected information; confidential materials; briefs not confidential.

6.110(1) *Protected information.*

a. When a party files any document that contains protected information as defined in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.422(1) or a reproduction, quotation, or extensive paraphrase of material that contains protected information, the party shall omit or redact that information from the document in the manner provided by rule 1.422(1).

b. When a party files any document that contains information that may be omitted or redacted under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.422(2) or a reproduction, quotation, or extensive paraphrase of material that contains such information, the party may omit or redact that information from the document in the manner provided by rule 1.422(2).

c. The omission or redaction of protected information is not required if the document is certified as confidential under rule 6.110(2).

6.110(2) *Certification by party of material or cases made confidential by statute or rule.* When a party files any document, except a brief, that contains material or a reproduction, quotation, or extensive paraphrase of material declared confidential by any statute or rule of the supreme court or in a case declared confidential by any statute or rule of the supreme court, the party shall certify its confidential nature. The certificate shall cite the applicable statute or rule, be signed by the party or counsel, and be affixed on top of the cover page of each copy of the notice, motion, appendix, record, or other document that is filed or served. In appeals in cases that are not confidential by statute or rule, but include confidential material, a party may file separate appendices, one containing confidential materials and one containing documents having no confidential material.

6.110(3) *Clerk to maintain confidentiality.* Upon receipt by the clerk of the supreme court of a notice, motion, appendix, district court record, portion of district court record, or other document that has been certified by a party or the clerk of the district court as confidential, the clerk shall maintain its confidentiality. If the confidential designation is not warranted, the court shall direct the clerk to file the document as a public record. Confidential documents may be inspected only by persons authorized by statute, rule, or court order to inspect such documents.

6.110(4) *Briefs not confidential.*

a. Briefs filed with the clerk of the supreme court shall not be confidential. A brief shall not contain a reproduction, quotation, or extensive paraphrase of material that is declared by any statute or rule of the supreme court to be confidential. Instead, a brief may include general statements of fact supported by references pursuant to rule 6.904(4) to pages of the appendix or parts of the record that are confidential.

b. The briefs in a case declared confidential by any statute or rule of the supreme court shall not be confidential and shall refer to the parties in the caption and text by first name or initials only. When a

victim's name is deemed confidential by law, a brief shall refer to the victim by first name or initials only.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.111 to 6.200 Reserved.

DIVISION II

TERMINATION-OF-PARENTAL-RIGHTS AND CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-ASSISTANCE APPEALS UNDER IOWA CODE CHAPTER 232

Rule 6.201 Petition on appeal in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232.

6.201(1) *Petition on appeal.*

a. Trial counsel's obligation to prepare petition. The appellant's trial counsel shall prepare the petition on appeal. Trial counsel may be relieved of this obligation by the district court only upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances.

b. Filing and service of petition on appeal. An original petition on appeal and 17 copies must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court within 15 days after the filing of the notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court or within 15 days after the filing of an order granting an interlocutory appeal. The time for filing a petition on appeal shall not be extended. A copy of the petition on appeal shall be served on all counsel of record, all parties unrepresented by counsel, and the attorney general in the manner stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2). The petition on appeal shall include a certificate of service in the form stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(7).

c. Length; form; cover. The petition on appeal shall not exceed 15 pages, excluding the attachments required by rule 6.201(1)(e), and shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.1007, except that it may be printed or duplicated on one side of the page. The cover shall be blue and shall contain:

- (1) The caption of the case.
- (2) The title of the document (Petition on Appeal).
- (3) The name of the court and judge whose decision is under review.
- (4) The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel representing the appellant.
- (5) A certificate of confidentiality in accordance with rule 6.110(2).

d. Contents of petition. The petition on appeal shall substantially comply with form 5 in rule 6.1401.

e. Attachments to petition.

(1) In an appeal from an order or judgment in a child-in-need-of-assistance proceeding, the appellant shall attach to the petition on appeal a copy of:

1. The order or judgment from which the appeal is taken.
2. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).

(2) In an appeal from an order terminating parental rights or dismissing the termination petition, the appellant shall attach to the petition on appeal a copy of:

1. The petition for termination of parental rights and any amendments to the petition.
2. The order or judgment terminating parental rights or dismissing the termination petition.
3. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).

(3) In an appeal from a post-termination order, the appellant shall attach to the petition on appeal a copy of:

1. The order or judgment terminating parental rights.
2. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).
3. Any motion requesting post-termination relief.
4. Any resistance to the request for post-termination relief.
5. The post-termination order from which the appeal is taken.

6.201(2) *Consequence of failure to file a timely petition on appeal.* If the petition on appeal is not filed with the clerk of the supreme court within 15 days after the filing of a notice of appeal or within

15 days after the filing of an order granting an interlocutory appeal, the supreme court shall dismiss the appeal, and the clerk shall immediately issue procedendo.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.202 Response to petition on appeal in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232.

6.202(1) *When required.* A response to the petition on appeal is optional unless the appellee has filed a notice of cross-appeal, in which case a response shall be required. An optional response shall substantially comply with form 6 in rule 6.1401. If the appellee has filed a notice of cross-appeal, the response by appellee shall address the claims of error alleged in the petition on appeal, separately state the grounds for the cross-appeal, and substantially comply with form 6 in rule 6.1401.

6.202(2) *Filing and service.* An original and 17 copies of a response shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court within 15 days after the service of the appellant's petition on appeal. A copy of the response shall be served on all counsel of record, all parties unrepresented by counsel, and the attorney general in the manner prescribed in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2).

6.202(3) *Length; form; cover.* An optional response to the petition on appeal shall not exceed 15 pages; a required response shall not exceed 18 pages. A response shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.1007, except that it may be printed or duplicated on one side of the page. The cover shall be red and shall contain:

- a. The caption of the case.
- b. The title of the document (Response to Petition on Appeal).
- c. The name of the court and judge whose decision is under review.
- d. The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel representing the appellee.
- e. A certificate of confidentiality in accordance with rule 6.110(2).

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.203 Reply to issues raised in cross-appeal. If a notice of cross-appeal is filed, the appellant may file a reply to the cross-appeal issues within seven days after service of the appellee's response. An appellant may not file a reply if the appellee has not filed a notice of cross-appeal.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.204 Filing fee and transmission of record. Within seven days after filing the notice of appeal, the appellant shall pay the filing fee as provided in rule 6.702(1) or request waiver or deferral of the fee pursuant to rule 6.702(2). Within 30 days after the filing of the notice of appeal, the appellant shall request the clerk of the district court to transmit the record to the clerk of the supreme court. The clerk of the district court shall certify the record and its confidential nature.

6.204(1) *Record on appeal in child-in-need-of-assistance appeals.* In appeals from child-in-need-of-assistance proceedings, the record on appeal shall include the following:

- a. The child-in-need-of-assistance court file, including all exhibits.
- b. Any transcript of a hearing or hearings resulting in the order from which an appeal has been taken.

6.204(2) *Record on appeal in termination-of-parental-rights appeals.* In appeals from termination-of-parental-rights proceedings, the record on appeal shall include the following:

- a. The termination court file, including all exhibits.
- b. Those portions of the child-in-need-of-assistance court file either received as exhibits or judicially noticed in the termination proceedings.
- c. The transcript of the termination hearing.

6.204(3) *Record on appeal of post-termination rulings in termination-of-parental-rights cases.* In appeals from post-termination proceedings, the record on appeal shall include all of the following:

- a. The order or judgment terminating parental rights.
- b. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).
- c. The post-termination order from which the appeal is taken.
- d. Any motion, resistance, or transcript relevant to the post-termination order from which the appeal is taken.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.205 Disposition.

6.205(1) *Ruling.* After reviewing the petition on appeal, any response, any reply, and the record, the appellate court may affirm or reverse the district court's order or judgment, remand the case, or set the case for briefing as directed by the appellate court.

6.205(2) *Further review.* If the court of appeals affirms or reverses the court's order or judgment or remands the case, further review pursuant to rule 6.1103 may be sought. The refusal of the court of appeals to grant full briefing shall not be a ground for further review.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.206 to 6.300 Reserved.

DIVISION III
CERTIFIED QUESTIONS OF LAW

Rule 6.301 Procedure for certification of questions of law. The procedure for answering and certifying questions of law shall be as provided in the Uniform Certification of Questions of Law Act, Iowa Code chapter 684A, and the rules of appellate procedure.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.302 Initiation of certification proceedings.

6.302(1) *Certification order.*

a. Filing. The certification order prepared by the certifying court shall be forwarded by the clerk of the certifying court under its official seal to the clerk of the supreme court, who shall file the order and assign a number to the matter. The clerk of the supreme court shall notify the certifying court that the certification order has been received.

b. Contents. The certification order shall contain all of the following:

- (1) The information required by Iowa Code section 684A.3.
- (2) The names and addresses of the interested parties or their counsel, if they are represented by counsel.
- (3) The party requesting submission of a certified question.
- (4) A designation of the party to file the first brief, if the question is certified on the court's own motion.

c. Service on attorney general. When the constitutionality of an act of the Iowa legislature is drawn into question in a certification proceeding to which the State of Iowa or an officer, agency, or employee thereof is not a party, the certifying court shall serve the certification order on the attorney general.

6.302(2) *Record.* The certifying court shall attach to its certification order a copy of the portions of its record deemed necessary for a full understanding of the question. If the entire record is not included, the supreme court may order that a copy of any portion of the remaining record be filed with the clerk of the supreme court.

6.302(3) *Parties.* The party requesting certification or, if none, the party who is to file the first brief shall be considered the appellant and shall make all filings required of the appellant under these rules.

6.302(4) *Filing fee.* The appellant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702(1)(f) and 6.702(2).

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.303 Briefing.

6.303(1) *Form of briefs.* Briefs shall be prepared in the manner and form specified in rules 6.903 and 6.904.

6.303(2) *Filing of briefs.* The parties shall file and serve all briefs within the expedited times for filings prescribed by rule 6.902(2).

6.303(3) *Appendix.* The appendix shall be prepared in the manner and form specified in rule 6.905 to the extent possible. It shall contain the certification order and such portions of the record relevant to the question as the parties by agreement or the certifying court by order may determine.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.304 Disposition.

6.304(1) *Opinion.* Upon the filing of an opinion on a certified question, the clerk of the supreme court shall comply with Iowa Code section 684A.7.

6.304(2) *Rehearing.* A petition for rehearing shall not be allowed.

6.304(3) *Costs and fees.* Printing costs shall be certified by the parties as provided in rule 6.903(1)(h). Upon the filing of the supreme court's opinion, the clerk of the supreme court shall prepare and transmit to the clerk of the certifying court a bill of costs listing the filing fee and reasonable printing costs and the parties who paid them. The clerk of the certifying court shall be responsible for collecting and apportioning the fee and costs pursuant to Iowa Code section 684A.5. [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.305 State as amicus curiae. When the constitutionality of an act of the Iowa legislature is drawn into question in a certification proceeding to which the State of Iowa or an officer, agency, or employee thereof is not a party, the attorney general shall be permitted to file an amicus curiae brief on behalf of the State, as provided in rule 6.906 on the constitutionality of the act.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.306 to 6.400 Reserved.

DIVISION IV
ABORTION NOTIFICATION APPEALS

Rule 6.401 Procedure in abortion notification appeals.

6.401(1) *Notice of appeal.* A pregnant minor may appeal from a district court order denying a petition for waiver of notification regarding abortion. The notice of appeal shall be filed within 24 hours of issuance of the district court order. The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the district court where the order was entered in person or by facsimile transmission. A list of the clerk of the district court's facsimile numbers can be found at www.iowacourts.gov. The notice shall also be filed with the clerk of the supreme court in person or by facsimile transmission at (515)242-6164. The notice of appeal shall contain the date the petition was filed. A notice of appeal is filed for purposes of this rule when it is date and time stamped if filed in person or when it is received if transmitted by facsimile.

6.401(2) *Procedure on appeal.* Within 48 hours after the filing of a notice of appeal, the court reporter shall file the original of the completed transcript with the clerk of the supreme court. The reporter shall also file a certificate with the clerk of the district court stating the date the transcript was filed in the supreme court. Within 48 hours after the filing of a notice of appeal, the clerk shall transmit to the supreme court any relevant district court papers, including the district court decision. The minor shall file a written argument supporting her appeal with the clerk of the supreme court within 48 hours of filing the notice of appeal. The written argument shall include a statement designating the method by which the minor chooses to receive notice of the supreme court's final decision.

6.401(3) *Decision on appeal.* The appeal shall be considered by a three-justice panel of the supreme court. It shall be considered without oral argument unless the supreme court or a justice thereof orders otherwise. A single justice may conduct a hearing, but a majority of the three-justice panel must render any decision on the appeal. The court shall consider the appeal de novo and render its decision as soon as is reasonably possible. In no event shall the court's decision be made later than 10 calendar days from the day after filing of the petition for waiver in the district court, or the 10 calendar days plus the period of time granted by the district court for any extension under Iowa Ct. R. 8.27. The court's decision may be rendered by order or opinion, and may simply state that the district court's order is affirmed or reversed. Any decision affirming the denial of waiver of notification shall inform the minor of her right to request appointment of a therapist by the district court on remand. Notwithstanding any other rule, the panel's decision shall not be subject to review or rehearing. The clerk of the supreme court shall promptly issue procedendo once an order or opinion is filed. The minor shall be notified of the final decision in the manner designated in the written argument submitted to the court.

6.401(4) *Confidentiality.* Notwithstanding any other rule or statute, all documents filed in the appeal and the supreme court's docket shall be confidential. Any hearing held on an appeal under this rule shall be confidential. The minor may use the same pseudonym that she used in the juvenile court proceedings. Identifying information, including address, parents' names, or social security number,

shall not appear on any court papers. All papers shall contain the juvenile court docket number for identification purposes. The only persons who may have access to the court papers and admission to any hearing are the justice(s), court staff who must have access to the records for administrative purposes, the minor, her attorney, her guardian ad litem, and the person(s) designated in writing by the minor, her attorney, or her guardian ad litem to have such access or admission. In no case may the minor's parent(s) have access to her papers or admission to any hearing.

6.401(5) *Computation of time.* For the purpose of this rule, any duty of filing or issuance of a decision or order that falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday is extended to 9 a.m. on the next business day.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.402 to 6.500 Reserved.

DIVISION V OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Rule 6.501 Procedure in other proceedings. Procedure in all other proceedings in the appellate courts, such as an action to invoke the supreme court's original jurisdiction shall, unless otherwise ordered, be the procedure prescribed in the rules of appellate procedure to the full extent not inconsistent with rules specifically prescribing the procedure or with a statute. An appendix under the rules of appellate procedure shall be deemed an abstract of record.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.502 to 6.600 Reserved.

DIVISION VI STAYING DISTRICT COURT JUDGMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS

Rule 6.601 Supersedeas bond.

6.601(1) *Requirement of bond.* Except upon order entered by the supreme court, pursuant to a procedural, appellate, or court rule, or upon order entered by the district court pursuant to rule 6.601(3), no appeal shall stay proceedings under a judgment or order unless the appellant executes a bond with sureties, to be filed with and approved by the clerk of the court where the judgment or order was entered. The condition of such bond shall be that the appellant will satisfy and perform the judgment if affirmed, or any judgment or order, not exceeding in amount or value the obligation of the judgment or order appealed from, which an appellate court may render or order to be rendered by the district court; and also all costs and damages adjudged against the appellant on the appeal, and all rents from or damage to property during the pendency of the appeal of which the appellee is deprived by reason of the appeal.

6.601(2) *Amount of bond.* If the judgment or order appealed from is for money, such bond shall be 110 percent of the amount of the money judgment, unless the district court otherwise sets the bond at a higher amount pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code section 625A.9(2)(a). In no event shall the bond exceed the maximum amount set forth in Iowa Code section 625A.9(2)(b). In all other cases, the bond shall be an amount sufficient to save the appellee harmless from the consequences of the appeal, but in no event less than \$1000.

6.601(3) *Bond by State or political subdivision.* Upon motion and for good cause shown, the district court may stay all proceedings under the order or judgment being appealed and permit the State or any of its political subdivisions to appeal a judgment or order to the supreme court without the filing of a supersedeas bond.

6.601(4) *Effect on judgment.* No appeal shall vacate or affect the judgment or order appealed from; but the clerk shall issue a written order requiring the appellee and all others to stay proceedings under it or such part of it as has been appealed from, when the appeal bond is filed and approved.

6.601(5) *Form of bond.* An appeal bond secured by cash, a certificate of deposit, or government security in a form and in an amount approved by the clerk may be filed in lieu of other bond. If a cash bond is filed, the cash shall be deposited at interest with interest earnings being paid into the general fund of the State in accordance with Iowa Code section 602.8103(5). The cash bond shall be disbursed pursuant to court order upon the district court's receipt of the procedendo.

6.601(6) *Child custody.* A supersedeas bond filed pursuant to this rule shall not stay an order, judgment, decree, or portion thereof affecting the custody of a child. Requests for stays involving child custody are governed by rule 6.604.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.602 Sufficiency of bond. If any party to an appeal is aggrieved by the clerk's approval of, or refusal to approve, a supersedeas bond tendered by the appellant, the party may apply to the district court, on at least three days' notice to the adverse party, to review the clerk's action. Pending such hearing, the court may recall or stay all proceedings under the order or judgment appealed from. On such hearing, the district court shall determine the sufficiency of the bond, and if the clerk has not approved the bond, the court shall, by written order, fix its conditions and determine the sufficiency of the security; or if the court determines that a bond approved by the clerk is insufficient in security or defective in form, it shall discharge such bond and fix a time for filing a new one, all as appears by the circumstances shown at the hearing.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.603 Judgment on bond. If an appellate court affirms the judgment appealed from, it may, on motion of the appellee, render judgment against the appellant and the sureties on the appeal bond for the amount of the judgment, with damages and costs; or it may remand the cause to the district court for the determination of such damages and costs and entry of judgment on the bond.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.604 Stays involving child custody.

6.604(1) *Application.* A supersedeas bond filed pursuant to rule 6.601 shall not stay an order, judgment, decree, or portion thereof affecting the custody of a child. Upon application in a pending appeal, the appellate court may, in its discretion, stay any district court order, judgment, decree, or portion thereof affecting the custody of a child and provide for the custody of the child during the pendency of the appeal. The application for such a stay order and any supporting briefs or other papers shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served in the manner provided in rule 6.701.

6.604(2) *Resistance.* An application for a stay pending appeal of any order, judgment, or decree affecting the custody of a child may be resisted and will be ruled upon as provided in rule 6.1002, unless otherwise ordered. Pending consideration of the application for a stay pending appeal, the appellate court may immediately order a temporary stay pursuant to rule 6.1002(4).

6.604(3) *Considerations in granting stay.* The best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration in deciding whether to grant the application for a stay order. The best interests of the child likewise shall be paramount in determining where to place custody of the child during the pendency of the appeal. Additional considerations include, but are not limited to, the following factors when they appear:

- a. The circumstances giving rise to the adjudication being appealed.
- b. The safety and protection of the child.
- c. The safety and protection of the community and the likelihood of serious violence.
- d. The need to quickly begin treatment or rehabilitation of the child.
- e. The likelihood of the child fleeing or being removed from the jurisdiction during the pendency of the appeal or not appearing at further court proceedings.
- f. The availability of custody placement alternatives.
- g. The child's family ties, employment, school attendance, character, length of residence in the community, and juvenile court record.
- h. The likelihood of a reversal of the district court order, judgment, or decree on appeal.

6.604(4) *Burden.* The applicant seeking the stay order shall have the burden of showing that such a stay or alternative custody placement of the child pending appeal is in the child's best interests.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.605 to 6.700 Reserved.

DIVISION VII
FILING, SERVICE, AND FEES

Rule 6.701 Filing and service.

6.701(1) *Applicability.* This rule shall govern the filing and service of papers required or permitted to be filed with the clerk of the supreme court under the rules of appellate procedure.

6.701(2) *Filing.*

a. Where and when filed. Papers required or permitted to be filed in the supreme court or in the court of appeals shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. All papers required to be served upon a party shall be filed with the court before or at the time of service or within a reasonable time thereafter. Whenever these rules require a filing with the supreme court or its clerk within a certain time, the time requirement shall be tolled when service is made, provided the actual filing is done within a reasonable time thereafter. Papers received by the clerk of the supreme court without a certificate of service shall be deemed filed when received by the clerk.

b. Facsimile filing. The filing of some papers may also be accomplished by fax transmission. A paper shall not be filed by fax transmission when these rules or an order of an appellate court requires 18 copies of the paper to be filed. A paper longer than five pages shall not be filed by fax transmission without prior leave of the clerk. Each fax transmission shall be accompanied by a fax cover page which states the date of the transmission, the name and fax telephone number of the person to whom the paper is being transmitted, the name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person transmitting the paper, the docket number and title of the case in which the paper is to be filed, the name of the paper, and the number of pages, excluding the cover page, being transmitted. A fax fee of \$3 per page, excluding the cover page, shall be required for filing a paper by fax transmission. The person transmitting the paper shall certify that the fax fee and any required filing fee have been mailed to the clerk contemporaneously with the fax transmission. Only one copy of the paper shall be transmitted; the clerk will provide any additional copies required by these rules or an order of an appellate court. Papers filed by fax transmission shall be deemed filed when the transmission is received by the clerk. Failure to comply with the fax requirements of this rule may result in the imposition of sanctions: the paper transmitted may be stricken or deemed not filed, the appeal or review may be dismissed, or other appropriate action may be taken.

6.701(3) *Service of all papers required.* Copies of all papers filed by any party and not expressly required by these rules to be served by the clerk shall, at or before the time of filing, be served by a party or person acting for that party on all other parties to the appeal or review. Service on a party represented by counsel shall be made on counsel. Papers required to be served on the State shall be served on the attorney general.

6.701(4) *Manner of service.* Service may be personal, by mail, by fax transmission, or by e-mail. Personal service includes delivery of the copy to a clerk or other responsible person at the office of counsel. Service by mail is complete on mailing. Service may also be made upon a party or attorney by fax transmission or e-mail if the person consents in writing in that case to be served in that manner. The written consent shall specify the fax telephone number or e-mail address for such service and shall be served on all other parties or attorneys. The written consent may be withdrawn by written notice and shall be served on all other parties or attorneys. Service of a paper by fax transmission is complete when the person transmitting the paper receives confirmation of receipt of the transmission by the fax machine of the person served. Service by e-mail is complete upon transmission, unless the party making service learns that the attempted service did not reach the person to be served.

6.701(5) *Certificate of service.* All papers required or permitted to be filed shall include a certificate of service. The certificate shall identify the document served and include the date and manner of service and the names and addresses of the persons served. The certificate shall be signed by the person who made service. The certificate of service may appear on or be affixed to the papers filed. The clerk of the supreme court may permit papers to be filed without acknowledgment or certificate of service but shall require such proof to be filed promptly thereafter. The certificate of service for a paper served by fax transmission shall state the fax telephone number of the person to whom the paper was transmitted. The certificate of service for a paper served by electronic mail shall state the e-mail address of the person to whom the information was transmitted.

6.701(6) *Additional time after service by mail.* Whenever a party is required or permitted to do an act within a prescribed period after service of a paper upon that party and the paper is served by mail, e-mail, or fax transmission three days shall be added to the prescribed period. Such additional

time shall not be applicable where the deadline runs from entry or filing of a judgment, order, decree, or opinion.

6.701(7) *Service of orders, notices or opinions by e-mail.* Each document filed with the supreme court shall bear the e-mail address of the attorney or party filing it. The clerk is authorized to deliver any orders, notices, opinions or documents requiring service by the clerk to the e-mail address provided by the attorney or party.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; June 29, 2009]

Rule 6.702 Filing fees and copies.

6.702(1) *Filing fees.*

a. Appeal from final order or judgment. The fee for filing an appeal from a final order or judgment is \$150. The appellant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court within seven days after filing the notice of appeal.

b. Application for interlocutory appeal. The fee for filing an application for interlocutory appeal is \$100. The appellant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time the application is filed. If the application is granted, the appellant shall pay an additional \$50 fee within seven days after the order granting the application is filed.

c. Application for discretionary review. The fee for filing an application for discretionary review is \$100. The appellant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time the application is filed. If the application is granted, the appellant shall pay an additional \$50 fee within seven days after the order granting the application is filed.

d. Petition for writ of certiorari. The fee for filing a petition for writ of certiorari is \$100. The certiorari plaintiff shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time the petition is filed. If the petition is granted, the plaintiff shall pay an additional \$50 fee within seven days after the order granting the petition is filed.

e. Original proceeding other than certiorari. The fee for filing an original proceeding other than certiorari is \$150. The initiating party shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time the proceeding is filed.

f. Certified questions of law. The fee for filing a certification order is \$150. The appellant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court within seven days after the certification order is filed.

g. Application for further review. The fee for filing an application to the supreme court for further review of a decision of the court of appeals is \$75. The applicant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time of filing the application for further review.

6.702(2) *Waiver or deferral of filing fees.*

a. Waiver of filing fees.

(1) State as filing party. If the State of Iowa is the filing party, the clerk shall waive any filing fees.

(2) Criminal defendant as filing party. If a criminal defendant is the filing party and there has been a district court finding of indigency, the clerk shall waive any filing fees upon the defendant's motion. The defendant's motion to waive the filing fee shall be accompanied by a copy of the district court's order finding the defendant indigent. If a criminal defendant is the filing party and the appellate defender's office has been appointed to represent the defendant, the clerk shall waive any filing fees.

(3) Postconviction applicant as filing party. If an applicant under Iowa Code section 822.9 of the Uniform Postconviction Procedure Act is the filing party and there has been a district court finding of indigency, the clerk shall waive any filing fees upon the applicant's motion. The applicant's motion to waive the filing fee shall be accompanied by a copy of the district court's order finding the applicant indigent.

(4) Waiver of filing fee authorized by other rule or statute. If waiver of the filing fee is otherwise authorized by a rule or statute, the clerk shall waive the filing fee upon motion. The motion shall state the applicable rule or statute which authorizes waiver of the filing fee.

b. Deferral of filing fee. If a rule, statute, or court order authorizes a party to defer payment of a filing fee, the clerk shall enter an order deferring the fee upon motion. The motion shall state the applicable rule or statute, or have attached the court order which authorizes deferral of the filing fee.

6.702(3) *Copies.* The fee for providing copies of papers shall be 50 cents for each page. An additional fee of \$10 shall be charged for a certified copy of a document.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; December 18, 2009]

Rules 6.703 to 6.800 Reserved.

DIVISION VIII
RECORD ON APPEAL

Rule 6.801 Composition of record on appeal. The original papers and exhibits filed in the district court, the transcript of proceedings, if any, and a certified copy of the docket and court calendar entries prepared by the clerk of the district court shall constitute the record on appeal in all cases.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.802 Transmission of record.

6.802(1) *Transmission of notice of appeal and docket entries.* The clerk of the district court shall transmit certified copies of the notice of appeal, the notice of cross-appeal, if any, and the docket entries in the district court proceeding to the clerk of the supreme court, all parties or their attorneys, any court reporter who reported a proceeding that is the subject of the appeal, and the attorney general in juvenile cases and other cases in which the State of Iowa is an interested party whether or not the attorney general has appeared in the district court. Transmission shall be completed within four days after the filing of the notice of appeal or the notice of cross-appeal, if any. Upon receipt of the certified copies, the clerk of the supreme court shall assign a number to the case and create a docket.

6.802(2) *Transmission of remaining record.* No later than seven days after all briefs in final form have been served or the times for serving them have expired, the appellant shall request the clerk of the district court to transmit to the clerk of the supreme court any remaining record. The record shall include the original papers and exhibits filed in the district court. Exhibits of unusual bulk or weight shall not be transmitted by the clerk unless a party or the clerk of the supreme court requests transmission. A party shall make advance arrangements with the clerk of the district court for the transmission and the clerk of the supreme court for the receipt of exhibits of unusual bulk or weight.

6.802(3) *Certification of confidential record.* Whenever the clerk of the district court transmits to the clerk of the supreme court or to a party a district court record or any portion of a district court record that is declared by any statute or rule of the supreme court to be confidential, the clerk of the district court shall certify its confidential nature. The certificate shall cite the applicable statute or rule, be signed by the clerk of the district court, and be affixed on top of the cover page of the record or portion of the record.

6.802(4) *Retention of trial record in district court.* If the record or any part of it is required in the district court for use pending the appeal, the district court may order its retention. In such cases, the clerk of the district court shall retain the record or parts of it in compliance with the district court's order and shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court a copy of the order, a certified copy of the records retained pursuant to the order, and the remaining records that are not retained under the district court's order. The appellate court may require transmission of an original record retained pursuant to the order. The parts of the record not transmitted to the clerk of the supreme court shall be part of the record on appeal for all purposes.

6.802(5) *Portions of record not transmitted.* Any parts of the record not transmitted to the clerk of the supreme court shall, on request of an appellate court or any party, be transmitted by the clerk of the district court to the clerk of the supreme court.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.803 Transcript.

6.803(1) *Ordering transcript.* Within seven days after filing the notice of appeal, the appellant shall use the combined certificate to order in writing from the court reporter a transcript of such parts of the proceedings not already on file as the appellant deems necessary for inclusion in the record. If the appellant intends to urge on appeal that a finding or conclusion is unsupported by the evidence or is contrary to the evidence, the appellant shall include in the record a transcript of all evidence relevant to such finding or conclusion.

6.803(2) *Form of transcript.* The following transcript format requirements shall be followed whether the transcript is produced in printed or electronic format.

a. Page layout. A page of transcript shall consist of no fewer than 25 lines per page of type on paper 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size, prepared for binding on the left side. Margins shall be 1 1/8 inches on each side and 1 inch on the top and bottom. Pages shall be numbered consecutively in the upper right-hand corner. When the transcript for a proceeding consists of multiple volumes, pagination shall be consecutive throughout.

b. Font. A monospaced typeface may not contain more than 10 characters per inch. Font size shall be 12 point.

c. Question-and-answer form. Questions and answers shall each begin a new line of transcript. Indentations for speakers or paragraphs shall not be more than 10 spaces from the left-hand margin. Testimony of a new witness may be started on a new page where the prior witness's testimony ends below the center of the preceding page.

d. Index. Transcripts shall include an index of witnesses and exhibits.

e. Reporter's certificate of filing the transcript. In addition to the transcript, the reporter shall prepare a reporter's certificate of filing the transcript containing the case caption, the date the transcript was ordered, the name of the attorney or other person ordering the transcript, and the date it was filed with the supreme court.

f. Condensed transcript. A transcript may be produced in a condensed format which includes four pages of transcript on a single page of 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper. Margins shall be 1 1/4 inches on each side and 1 inch on the top and bottom. A condensed transcript shall be legible, shall be in portrait format, and the font size shall be not less than 10 points. The pages of the condensed transcript shall be formatted with page one in the top left, page two in the bottom left, page three in the top right, and page four in the bottom right.

6.803(3) Filing transcript. The reporter shall file the original of the transcript with the clerk of the supreme court and shall serve a copy of the reporter's certificate of filing the transcript on the parties and the clerk of the district court. The transcript and the reporter's certificate of filing the transcript shall be filed within the following number of days from service of the combined certificate:

a. 20 days — guilty pleas and sentencing.

b. 30 days — child-in-need-of-assistance and termination-of-parental-rights proceedings under chapter 232.

c. 40 days — all other cases.

If a reporter cannot file the transcript and certificate of filing the transcript in the time allowed under this rule, the reporter shall file with the clerk of the supreme court an application for extension of time and shall serve a copy on all counsel of record, any unrepresented parties, and the chief judge of the judicial district. The application shall include the estimated date of completion, the approximate page length of the transcript, and the grounds for requesting the extension.

6.803(4) Charges for transcription. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 602.3202, the maximum compensation of reporters for transcribing their official notes shall be as provided in Iowa Ct. R. 22.28.

6.803(5) Payment for transcript. The ordering party must make satisfactory arrangements with the reporter for payment of the transcript costs. The cost of the transcript shall be taxed in the district court.

6.803(6) Notice of filing transcript. The clerk of the supreme court shall give notice, in a notice of the briefing deadline, to all parties or their attorneys of the date on which the last transcript ordered for the appeal was filed.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; March 9, 2009]

Rule 6.804 Combined certificate.

6.804(1) Duty of the appellant to file combined certificate. In all cases, the appellant shall complete the combined certificate form found in form 2 in rule 6.1401. The combined certificate shall be filed within seven days after filing the notice of appeal or appointment of new appellate counsel, whichever is later. The appellant shall serve the combined certificate on all parties to the appeal and on each court reporter from whom a transcript was ordered. If the State is a party to the case, a copy of the combined certificate shall also be served upon the attorney general. The combined certificate shall be filed with the clerks of both the district and the supreme court.

6.804(2) Certification of ordering transcript. If a report of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made and is available and the appellant deems some or all of that report necessary for inclusion in the record on appeal, the appellant shall certify in the combined certificate that the transcript has been ordered. This certification shall be deemed a professional statement by the attorney signing it that the transcript has been ordered in good faith, that no arrangements have been made or suggested to delay the preparation of the transcript, and that payment for the transcript will be made in accordance with these rules.

6.804(3) *Appellant's designation of parts of transcript ordered.* Unless all of the proceedings are to be transcribed, the appellant shall describe in the combined certificate the parts of the proceedings ordered transcribed and state the issues appellant intends to present on appeal.

6.804(4) *Statement that expedited deadlines apply.* The appellant shall indicate in the combined certificate whether the expedited deadlines of rule 6.902 apply.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.805 Appellee's designation of additional parts of transcript.

6.805(1) *Appellee's designation.* If the appellee deems a transcript of other parts of the proceedings to be necessary, the appellee shall serve a designation of additional parts to be transcribed on all parties and the court reporter. The designation of additional parts shall be served within 10 days after service of the combined certificate, and shall be filed with the clerks of both the district and the supreme court.

6.805(2) *Disputes regarding transcription.* The parties are encouraged to agree on which parts of the proceedings are to be transcribed. Any disputes concerning which parts of the proceedings are to be transcribed and which party is to advance payment to the reporter for transcription are to be submitted to the district court. If the appellant shall within four days fail or refuse to order such parts, the appellee shall either order the parts or apply to the district court to compel the appellant to do so.

6.805(3) *Supplemental certificate.* Within seven days after the appellee has served a designation of additional parts of the proceedings requested to be transcribed, the party ordering additional proceedings shall use the supplemental certificate found in form 3 in rule 6.1401 to order the additional proceedings transcribed, serve it on all parties to the appeal and on the court reporter, and file it with the clerks of both the district court and the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.806 Proceedings when transcript unavailable.

6.806(1) *Statement of the evidence or proceedings.* If no report of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made or if a transcript is unavailable, the appellant may prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings from the best available means, including the appellant's recollection. The statement shall be filed with the clerk of the district court and served on the appellee within 20 days after the filing of the notice of appeal if the evidence or proceeding was not reported, or within 10 days after the appellant discovers a transcript of reported evidence or a proceeding is unavailable.

6.806(2) *Objections to statement.* The appellee may file with the clerk of the district court and serve on the appellant objections or proposed amendments to the statement within 10 days after service of the appellant's statement.

6.806(3) *Approval of statement by district court.* The statement and any objections or proposed amendments shall be submitted to the district court for settlement and approval. The statement as settled and approved shall be filed with the clerk of the district court and the clerk of the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.807 Correction or modification of the record. If any difference arises as to whether the record truly discloses what occurred in the district court, commission, agency, or other tribunal, the difference shall be submitted to and settled by that court, commission, agency or other tribunal and the record made to conform to the truth. If anything material to either party is omitted from the record by error or accident or is misstated therein, the parties by stipulation or the district court, commission, agency, or other tribunal, either before or after the record is transmitted to the supreme court, or the appropriate appellate court on proper suggestion or on its own initiative, may direct that the omission or misstatement be corrected and if necessary that a supplemental record be certified and transmitted. A copy of any request to correct or modify the record shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. All other questions as to the form and content of the record shall be presented to the supreme court, unless the questions arise after the case has been transferred to the court of appeals, in which event, they shall be presented to that court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; March 9, 2009]

Rules 6.808 to 6.900 Reserved.

DIVISION IX
BRIEFS AND APPENDIX

Rule 6.901 Filing and service of briefs and amendments.

6.901(1) Time for filing proof briefs. Except for cases expedited under rule 6.902, the following filing deadlines shall apply:

a. Appellant's proof brief. The appellant shall file a proof copy of the appellant's brief within 50 days after the date the clerk gives the notice of the briefing deadline required under rule 6.803(6) that the last transcript ordered for the appeal has been filed. If no transcript is ordered or if the transcript is unavailable, the appellant shall file a proof copy of the appellant's brief within 50 days after the clerk gives notice of the briefing deadline.

b. Appellee's proof brief. Within 30 days after service of the appellant's proof brief, the appellee shall file either a proof copy of the appellee's brief, a written statement under rule 6.903(3) waiving the brief, or a combined appellee's/cross-appellant's brief pursuant to rule 6.903(5).

c. Reply briefs. If a cross-appeal has not been filed, the appellant may file a proof copy of a reply brief within 21 days after service of the appellee's proof brief. If a cross-appeal has been filed, the appellant/cross-appellee shall respond within 21 days after service of the appellee/cross-appellant's proof brief by filing either a proof copy of a reply brief or a statement waiving any further proof brief. If the appellant/cross-appellee files a reply brief, the appellee/cross-appellant may file a reply brief in final form under rule 6.903(5) within 14 days after service of the appellant's/cross-appellee's reply brief.

d. Counsel's duty to serve brief on defendant, applicant, or respondent. In addition to the service requirements of rule 6.701(3), appellate counsel for a criminal defendant, a postconviction applicant, or a respondent committed under Iowa Code chapter 229A shall serve a copy of counsel's proof brief and designation of parts upon the defendant, applicant, or respondent. Counsel shall indicate such service in the certificate of service on the proof brief and on the designation of parts. The certificate of service shall include the address at which the defendant, applicant, or respondent was served.

6.901(2) Pro se supplemental proof briefs.

a. Filing and service of supplemental brief. Any criminal defendant, applicant for postconviction relief, or respondent committed under Iowa Code chapter 229A may file a pro se supplemental brief or designate additional parts of the district court record for inclusion in the appendix within 15 days after service of the proof brief filed by their counsel. Any pro se supplemental brief or designation filed beyond this period by a properly served defendant, applicant, or respondent will not be considered by the court and no response by the State will be allowed. The pro se supplemental brief cannot exceed more than one-half of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g) unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown. The defendant, applicant, or respondent must serve counsel and the State with copies of the supplemental brief or designation.

b. Pro se as appellant. If the defendant, applicant, or respondent is the appellant, the State's proof brief must be served and filed within 30 days after service of the pro se supplemental brief, and the State must serve a copy of its proof brief upon the appellant and the appellant's counsel. Within the time provided for the appellant's counsel to file a reply brief, the appellant may also file a pro se supplemental reply brief. The pro se supplemental reply brief cannot exceed more than one-half of the length limitations for a reply brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g) unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown. The appellant must serve counsel and the State with copies of the pro se supplemental reply brief. Counsel for the appellant shall be responsible for including any additional designated parts of the record in the appendix.

c. State as appellant. If the State is the appellant, the State shall serve and file the appendix and a reply brief, if any, within 21 days after service of the pro se supplemental brief, and the State shall be responsible for including any additional designated parts in the appendix.

d. Counsel's duty to file final supplemental briefs. Counsel for the defendant, applicant, or respondent shall serve and file the final copies of the pro se supplemental briefs.

6.901(3) Time for serving and filing briefs in final form. Within 14 days after service of the appendix pursuant to rule 6.905(11), each party shall serve and file the party's brief or briefs in the final form prescribed by rule 6.903 and 6.904(4)(b).

6.901(4) Other supplemental briefs. If the appellate court concludes supplemental briefs from the parties will assist the court in deciding any issue in the case, it shall file an order prescribing the issue or issues to be addressed, the length of such brief, and the schedule for filing them.

6.901(5) *Multiple adverse parties.* If the time for doing any act prescribed by these rules is measured from the date of service of a paper by an adverse party, then in the case of multiple adverse parties the time for doing such act shall be measured from the date of service of the last timely served paper by an adverse party or the date of expiration of time for such service.

6.901(6) *Amendments.* An appellant may amend a required brief once within 15 days after serving the brief, provided no brief has been served in response to it. The time for serving and filing of the appellee's brief shall be measured from the date of service of the amendment to the appellant's brief. An appellee's brief may be amended once within 10 days after service, provided no brief has been served in reply to it. The time for serving and filing the appellant's reply brief shall be measured from the date of service of the amendment to the appellee's brief. A reply brief may be amended once within seven days after it is served. Any other amendments to the briefs may be made only with leave of the appropriate appellate court. An amendment may be conditionally filed with a motion for leave.

6.901(7) *Deadlines shortened by order.* The supreme court may shorten the periods for serving and filing proof and final briefs.

6.901(8) *Number of copies to be filed and served.* Two copies of proof briefs and 18 copies of each brief in final form or amendment thereto shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court, and one copy of the proof brief and the briefs in final form shall be served on counsel for each party separately represented.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; March 9, 2009]

Rule 6.902 Cases involving expedited times for filing briefs and appendix.

6.902(1) *Expedited cases.* The following cases shall be expedited on appeal:

- a. Child custody.
- b. Adoption.
- c. Termination-of-parental-rights cases under Iowa Code chapter 600A.
- d. Child-in-need-of-assistance or termination-of-parental-rights cases under Iowa Code chapter 232 (when full briefing has been granted).
- e. Criminal proceedings in which an appeal is taken from a judgment and sentence entered upon a guilty plea or from the sentence only.
- f. Juvenile proceedings affecting child placement.
- g. Lawyer disciplinary matters.
- h. Involuntary mental health commitments under Iowa Code chapter 229.
- i. Involuntary substance abuse commitments under Iowa Code chapter 125.
- j. Certified questions under Iowa Code chapter 684A.

6.902(2) *Filing deadlines.* The time for serving and filing proof briefs, other than reply briefs, and the time for designating the contents of the appendix shall be reduced by one-half of the time provided in rules 6.901(1) and 6.905(1)(b). The appendix and reply briefs, except an appellee/cross-appellant's reply brief, shall be served and filed not more than 15 days after service or expiration of the time for service of the appellee's proof brief, and printed or duplicated copies of all the briefs in final form shall be served and filed within seven days after service of the appendix. An appellee/cross-appellant's reply brief may be served and filed not more than seven days after service of the appellant's/cross-appellee's reply brief. The litigants will not be given extensions of time in which to comply with the expedited deadlines except upon a showing of the most unusual and compelling circumstances.

6.902(3) *Priority.* Each case subject to this rule shall be given the highest priority at all stages of the appellate process. These appeals shall be accorded submission precedence over other civil cases.

6.902(4) *Transcripts.* Court reporters shall give priority to transcription of proceedings in these cases over other civil transcripts.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.903 Briefs.

6.903(1) *Form of briefs.*

a. *Reproduction.* A brief may be reproduced by any process that yields a clear black image on white paper. The paper must be opaque and unglazed. Briefs shall be reproduced on both sides of the sheet.

b. *Form of front covers.* The front covers of the briefs shall contain:

- (1) The name of the court and the appellate number of the case.
- (2) The caption on appeal. *See* rule 6.109(2).

(3) The nature of the proceeding (e.g., Appeal, Certiorari) and the name of the court and judge, agency, or board whose decision is under review.

(4) The title of the document (e.g., Brief for Appellant).

(5) The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel or the self-represented party filing the brief.

c. Color of front covers. The front cover of a brief shall be:

(1) Appellant's brief—blue.

(2) Appellee's brief—red.

(3) Reply brief—gray.

(4) Amicus curiae brief—green.

The cover of any amended brief shall be the same color as the original brief.

d. Paper size, line spacing, and margins. The brief must be on 8½ by 11 inch paper. The text must be double-spaced, but quotations more than 40 words long may be indented and single-spaced. Headings and footnotes may be single-spaced. Margins shall be 1¼ inches on each side and 1 inch on the top and bottom. Page numbers shall be located at the bottom center of each page.

e. Typeface. Either a proportionally spaced or a monospaced typeface may be used.

(1) A proportionally spaced typeface must include serifs, but sans-serif type may be used in headings and captions. A proportionally spaced typeface must be 14 point or larger. Examples of proportionally spaced typeface with serifs that can be used in the body of a brief are Bookman Old Style, Century Schoolbook, Times New Roman, Baskerville Old Face, Garamond, or Georgia.

(2) A monospaced typeface may not contain more than 10 1/2 characters per inch. Examples of monospaced typeface that can be used in the body of a brief are Courier 12 point and Consolas 12 point.

f. Type styles. A brief must be set in a plain style. Italics or boldface may be used for emphasis. Case names must be italicized or underlined.

g. Length. The maximum length of a brief is determined by whether it is printed or handwritten.

(1) Proportionally spaced typeface. If a required brief uses a proportionally spaced typeface it shall contain no more than 14,000 words. A reply brief shall contain no more than half of the type volume specified for a required brief. The headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the word limitation. The table of contents, table of authorities, statement of the issues, and certificates do not count toward the word limitation.

(2) Monospaced typeface. If a required brief uses a monospaced typeface it shall contain no more than 1,300 lines of text. A reply brief shall contain no more than half of the type volume specified for a required brief. The headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the line limitation. The table of contents, table of authorities, statement of the issues, and certificates do not count toward the line limitation.

(3) Handwritten briefs. A required brief that is handwritten may not exceed 50 pages or a reply brief 25 pages. The headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the page limitation. The table of contents, table of authorities, statement of the issues, and certificates do not count toward the page limitation.

(4) Certificate of compliance. A brief submitted under rule 6.903(1)(g)(1) or (2) must include a certificate of compliance using form 7 of rule 6.1401.

h. Printing or duplicating taxed as costs. To the extent reasonable, the costs of printing or duplicating a brief shall be taxed in the appellate court as costs. Reasonable printing or duplicating costs shall not exceed \$4 per page unless otherwise ordered by the appropriate appellate court.

6.903(2) Appellant's brief. The appellant shall file a brief containing all of the following under appropriate headings and in the following order:

a. A table of contents. The table of contents shall contain page references.

b. A table of authorities. The table of authorities shall contain a list of cases (alphabetically arranged), statutes, and other authorities cited, with references to all pages of the brief where they are cited.

c. A statement of the issues presented for review. Each issue shall be numbered and stated separately in the same order as they are presented in the argument. All authorities referred to in the argument shall be listed under each issue.

d. A routing statement. The routing statement shall indicate whether the case should be retained by the supreme court or transferred to the court of appeals and shall refer to the applicable criteria in rule 6.1101.

e. A statement of the case. The statement shall indicate briefly the nature of the case, the relevant events of the prior proceedings, and the disposition of the case in the district court. If a defendant appeals from a criminal conviction, the statement shall include the crimes for which the defendant was convicted and the sentence imposed. All portions of the statement shall be supported by appropriate references to the record or the appendix in accordance with rule 6.904(4).

f. A statement of the facts. The statement shall recite the facts relevant to the issues presented for review. All portions of the statement shall be supported by appropriate references to the record or the appendix in accordance with rule 6.904(4).

g. An argument section. The argument section shall be structured so that each issue raised on appeal is addressed in a separately numbered division. Each division shall include in the following order:

(1) A statement addressing how the issue was preserved for appellate review, with references to the places in the record where the issue was raised and decided.

(2) A statement addressing the scope and standard of appellate review (e.g., "de novo," "correction of errors of law," "abuse of discretion"), citing relevant authority.

(3) An argument containing the appellant's contentions and the reasons for them with citations to the authorities relied on and references to the pertinent parts of the record in accordance with rule 6.904(4). Failure to cite authority in support of an issue may be deemed waiver of that issue.

h. A conclusion. A short conclusion stating the precise relief sought.

i. A request for oral or nonoral submission. A request to submit the case with or without oral argument.

j. Certificate of cost. The amount actually paid for printing or duplicating necessary copies of briefs in final form shall be certified by the attorney.

6.903(3) Appellee's brief. The appellee shall file a brief or a statement waiving the appellee's brief. If the appellee files a brief, the brief shall conform to the requirements of rule 6.903(2), except that a statement of the case or a statement of the facts need not be included unless the appellee is dissatisfied with the appellant's statements. Each division of the appellee's argument shall begin with a discussion of whether the appellee agrees with the appellant's statements on error preservation, scope of review, and standard of review.

6.903(4) Appellant's reply brief. The appellant may file a brief in reply to the brief of the appellee. Unless a cross-appeal is filed, no further briefs may be filed without leave of the appropriate appellate court.

6.903(5) Briefs in cross-appeals. The brief of the appellee/cross-appellant shall respond to the brief of the appellant and then address the issues raised in the cross-appeal. The appellant/cross-appellee shall file a reply brief responding to the issues presented by the cross-appeal or a statement waiving the reply brief. The appellee/cross-appellant may file a reply brief responding to the appellant/cross-appellee's reply brief.

6.903(6) Multiple appellants or appellees. In a case involving a cross-appeal, an appellee who has not filed a cross-appeal shall file a brief that either responds to or waives response to the issues raised in the appellant's brief, and then addresses the issues raised in the cross-appeal. The appellant shall then file either a brief that addresses the appeal and/or cross-appeal issues, or a statement waiving any responsive brief. If the appellant files a brief that addresses the cross-appeal issues, the appellee may file a reply brief limited to those issues.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.904 References in briefs.

6.904(1) To the parties. In briefs counsel should minimize references to parties by such designations as "appellant" and "appellee" and should use the actual names of the parties or descriptive terms such as "the plaintiff," "the defendant," "the employee," "the injured person," "the taxpayer," or "the decedent."

6.904(2) To legal authorities.

a. Cases. In citing cases, the names of parties must be given. In citing Iowa cases, reference must be made to the volume and page where the case may be found in the North Western Reporter. If the case is not reported in the North Western Reporter, reference must be made to the volume and page where the case may be found in the Iowa Reports. In citing cases, reference must be made to the court that rendered the opinion and the volume and page where the opinion may be found in the National Reporter System, if reported therein. *E.g.*, _ N.W.2d _ (Iowa 20 _); _ N.W.2d _ (Iowa Ct. App. 20 _); _ S.W.2d _ (Mo. Ct. App. 20 _); _ U.S._, _ S. Ct._, _ L. Ed. 2d _ (20 _); _ F.3d _ (Cir. 20 _); _ F.

Supp. 2d _ (S.D. Iowa 20__). When quoting from authorities or referring to a particular point within an authority, the specific page or pages quoted or relied upon shall be given in addition to the required page references.

b. Iowa Court Rules. When citing the Iowa Court Rules parties shall use the following references:

(1) "Iowa R. Civ. P."; "Iowa R. Crim. P."; "Iowa R. Evid."; "Iowa R. App. P."; "Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct"; and "Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct" when citing those rules.

(2) "Iowa Ct. R." when citing all other rules.

c. Unpublished opinions or decisions. An unpublished opinion or decision of a court or agency may be cited in a brief if the opinion or decision can be readily accessed electronically. Unpublished opinions or decisions shall not constitute controlling legal authority. When citing an unpublished opinion or decision a party shall include an electronic citation indicating where the opinion may be readily accessed online. *E.g.*, No. _____, WL _____, at * ____ (____ 20__).

d. Other authorities. When citing other authorities, references shall be made as follows:

(1) Citations to codes shall include the section number and date.

(2) Citations to treatises, textbooks, and encyclopedias shall include the edition, section, and page.

(3) Citations to all other authorities shall include the page or pages.

e. Internal cross-references. Use of "supra" and "infra" is not permitted.

6.904(3) To legal propositions. The following propositions are deemed so well established that authorities need not be cited in support of them:

a. Findings of fact in a law action, which means generally any action triable by ordinary proceedings, are binding upon the appellate court if supported by substantial evidence.

b. In considering the propriety of a motion for directed verdict, the court views the evidence in the light most favorable to the party against whom the motion was made.

c. In ruling upon motions for new trial, the district court has a broad but not unlimited discretion in determining whether the verdict effectuates substantial justice between the parties.

d. The court is slower to interfere with the grant of a new trial than with its denial.

e. Ordinarily, the burden of proof on an issue is upon the party who would suffer loss if the issue were not established.

f. In civil cases, the burden of proof is measured by the test of preponderance of the evidence.

g. In equity cases, especially when considering the credibility of witnesses, the court gives weight to the fact findings of the district court, but is not bound by them.

h. The party who so alleges must, unless otherwise provided by statute, prove negligence and proximate cause by a preponderance of the evidence.

i. A motorist upon a public highway has a right to assume that others using the road will obey the law, including statutes, rules of the road, and necessity for due care, at least until the motorist knows or in the exercise of due care should have known otherwise.

j. Generally questions of negligence, contributory negligence, and proximate cause are for the jury; it is only in exceptional cases that they may be decided as matters of law.

k. Reformation of written instruments may be granted only upon clear, satisfactory, and convincing evidence of fraud, deceit, duress, or mutual mistake.

l. Written instruments affecting real estate may be set aside only upon evidence that is clear, satisfactory, and convincing.

m. In construing statutes, the court searches for the legislative intent as shown by what the legislature said, rather than what it should or might have said.

n. In the construction of written contracts, the cardinal principle is that the intent of the parties must control, and except in cases of ambiguity, this is determined by what the contract itself says.

o. In child custody cases, the first and governing consideration of the courts is the best interests of the child.

p. Direct and circumstantial evidence are equally probative.

q. Even when the facts are not in dispute or contradicted, if reasonable minds might draw different inferences from them a jury question is engendered.

6.904(4) To the record.

a. Proof briefs. Proof briefs shall contain references to the pages of the parts of the record, e.g., Petition p. 6, Judgment p. 5, Transcript p. 298, Lines 15-24.

b. Final briefs. In final briefs, the parties shall replace references to parts of the record with citations to the page or pages of the appendix at which those parts appear. If references are made in the final briefs to parts of the record not reproduced in the appendix, the references shall be to the

pages of the parts of the record involved, e.g., Answer p. 7, Motion for Judgment p. 2, Tr. p. 231 LL. 8-21. Intelligible abbreviations may be used. No other changes may be made in the proof briefs as initially served and filed, except that typographical errors may be corrected.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.905 Appendix.

6.905(1) *Designation of contents.*

- a. The parties are encouraged to agree as to the contents of the appendix.
- b. An original and a copy of the designation of parts of the district court record to be included in the appendix shall be filed by each party when the proof copy of their required brief, other than appellant/cross-appellee's reply brief, is served and filed. One copy shall be served on all parties. An appellee who is satisfied with the appellant's designation need not designate additional parts for inclusion, but must file an original and a copy of a statement indicating the appellee is not designating additional parts of the record. One copy shall be served on all parties. In designating parts of the record for inclusion in the appendix, the parties shall consider the fact that the entire record is available to the appellate courts for examination and shall not engage in unnecessary designation.
- c. The appellant shall include in the appendix the parts designated by the appellee.

6.905(2) *Duty of appellant; content.*

- a. The appellant shall prepare and file an appendix.
- b. The appendix shall contain:
 - (1) A table of contents.
 - (2) A list of the relevant docket entries in the district court proceeding.
 - (3) Relevant portions of the pleadings, transcript, exhibits, instructions, findings, conclusions, and opinion. Any pleading included in the appendix shall include the caption, signature block, and certificate of service. Summaries, abstracts, or narratives shall not be used.
 - (4) A file-stamped copy of the judgment, order, or decision in question.
 - (5) A file-stamped copy of any notices of appeal or cross-appeal, including any certificate(s) of service.
 - (6) The text of any agency rule that is cited in the parties' briefs.
 - (7) Other parts of the record to which the parties wish to direct the court's attention.

6.905(3) *Cover; form.*

- a. The cover of the appendix and amendments to it shall be white.
- b. The requirements set out in rule 6.903(1) governing the printing, typeface, spacing, page size, margins, binding, and the form and content of the front cover of briefs shall also be followed in the preparation of the appendix.
- c. Copies of pleadings, exhibits, and other papers may be reduced or enlarged to 8 1/2 by 11 inches for insertion in the appendix. All such copies must be legible.

6.905(4) *Table of contents.*

- a. The appendix shall include a table of contents identifying each part of the record included and disclosing the page number at which each part begins in the appendix.
- b. If portions of a court reporter's transcript of testimony are included in the appendix, the table of contents shall state the name of each witness whose testimony is included and the appendix page at which each witness's testimony begins.
- c. If exhibits are included in the appendix, the table of contents shall identify each exhibit by the number or letter with which it was marked in the district court, give a concise description of the exhibit (e.g., "warranty deed dated . . ."; "photograph of construction site"; "Last Will and Testament executed on . . ."), and state the page number at which the exhibit appears in the appendix.

6.905(5) *Relevant docket entries.* The docket entries relevant to the appeal shall be listed on a separate page immediately following the table of contents.

6.905(6) *Verbatim; paginated; in chronological order.* Following the table of contents and the list of relevant docket entries, other parts of the record of proceedings relevant to the issues raised in the appeal shall be included verbatim on consecutively numbered pages and in the chronological order in which the proceedings occurred.

6.905(7) *Transcripts of proceedings and depositions.*

- a. Any portion of a transcript or deposition included in the appendix shall be preceded by a copy of the reporter's cover sheet disclosing the date(s) of the proceedings and the names of the participants.
- b. Any portion of a transcript of proceedings shall appear in the chronological order of the proceedings.

c. The name of each witness whose testimony is included in the appendix shall be inserted on the top of each appendix page where the witness's testimony appears.

d. The transcript page number shall be placed in brackets at the place in the appendix where the testimony from that transcript page begins.

e. The omission of any transcript page(s) or portion of a transcript page shall be indicated by a set of three asterisks at the location on the appendix page where the matter has been omitted.

f. A condensed version of a transcript which complies with the requirements of rule 6.803(2)(f) may be included in the appendix.

6.905(8) *Separate volume for exhibits.* Relevant portions of exhibits included in the appendix may be indexed and contained in a separate volume or volumes. Relevant portions of the transcript of a proceeding before an administrative agency, board, commission, or officer, used in an action in the district court, may be regarded as an exhibit for the purpose of this rule.

6.905(9) *Asterisks shall denote omitted portions of exhibits and other papers.* If part of an exhibit or other paper is omitted from the appendix, the omission shall be indicated by a set of three asterisks at the location on the appendix page where the matter has been omitted.

6.905(10) *Matters not included in the appendix.*

a. Trial briefs shall not be included in the appendix unless necessary to establish preservation of error on an issue argued on appeal. When included to establish error was preserved, relevant portions of an unfiled trial brief shall be made a part of the record pursuant to rule 6.807.

b. The fact that parts of the record are not included in the appendix shall not prevent the parties or the courts from relying on such parts.

6.905(11) *Number of copies; time for service and filing.* The appellant shall file 18 copies of each volume of the appendix and any amendments with the clerk of the supreme court and serve one copy on counsel for each party separately represented within 21 days after service or expiration of the time for service of the appellee's proof brief.

6.905(12) *Amendments.*

a. The appendix may be amended by agreement of all the parties at any time prior to assignment of the appeal for submission to an appellate court. The written consent of all the parties shall be filed with the amendment.

b. In the absence of agreement or after assignment of the appeal for submission to an appellate court, the appendix may be amended only with leave of the appropriate appellate court. A proposed amendment may be conditionally filed with a motion for leave to amend.

6.905(13) *Cost of producing; taxation as costs on appeal.*

a. The cost of producing the appendix shall initially be paid by the appellant unless the parties otherwise agree. If, however, the appellant reasonably believes parts of the record designated by the appellee for inclusion are unnecessary for the determination of the issues presented, the appellant may so advise the appellee who shall advance the cost of including such parts. If any party shall cause matters to be unnecessarily included in the appendix, the appropriate appellate court may tax the cost of producing such parts on that party.

b. Appellant's attorney shall certify within the appendix the amount actually paid for printing or otherwise producing necessary copies of the appendix.

c. The reasonable costs of printing or duplicating the appendix shall be taxed by the appellate court. Reasonable printing or duplicating costs shall not exceed \$4 per page unless otherwise ordered by the appropriate appellate court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.906 Brief of amicus curiae.

6.906(1) *Appeal.* An amicus curiae brief may be served and filed only by leave of the appropriate appellate court granted on motion served on all parties, at the request of the appropriate appellate court, or when accompanied by the written consent of all parties. The brief may be conditionally served and filed with a motion for leave. A motion for leave shall identify the interest of the applicant and shall state the reasons an amicus curiae brief would assist the court in resolving issues preserved for appellate review in the case. An amicus curiae shall serve and file a brief within the time allowed the party whose position the brief will support. The appropriate appellate court for cause shown may extend the deadline for the brief, specifying the period within which an opposing party may respond. An amicus curiae's request to participate in oral argument will not be granted except for extraordinary reasons.

6.906(2) *Further review.* Amicus curiae briefs shall not be filed in support of, or in resistance to, an application for further review of a decision of the court of appeals. If the supreme court grants further review, an amicus curiae brief may be filed upon leave of the supreme court granted on motion served on all parties, at the request of the supreme court, or when accompanied by the written consent of all parties. A motion for leave to file an amicus curiae brief must be filed within 14 days of the supreme court's order granting further review, and no response to the motion shall be received unless requested by the court. The motion shall identify the interest of the applicant, shall state the reasons an amicus curiae brief would assist the court in resolving issues preserved for appellate review in the case, and shall be accompanied by the amicus curiae brief. If the motion for leave to file an amicus curiae brief is granted, the parties may file a response to the amicus curiae brief within 15 days of the court's order granting the motion.

6.906(3) *Form of amicus curiae brief.* An amicus curiae brief shall not exceed more than one-half of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g). An amicus curiae brief must comply with the format requirements of rule 6.903(1). An amicus curiae brief need not comply with rule 6.903(2) or (3) but must include all of the following:

- a. A table of contents with page references.
- b. A table of authorities containing cases (alphabetically arranged), statutes, and other authorities cited, with references to all pages of the brief where they are cited.
- c. A concise statement of the identity of the amicus curiae and its interest in the case.
- d. An argument.
- e. A certificate of compliance, if required by rule 6.903(1)(g)(4).

6.906(4) *Criteria for allowing amicus curiae brief.* An appellate court has broad discretion in determining whether an amicus curiae brief should be allowed. The court will base its decision on whether the brief will assist the court in resolving the issues preserved for appellate review in the case. In reaching its decision, the court will consider various factors, including those set forth below.

a. The court will ordinarily grant a motion for leave to file an amicus curiae brief if one of the following factors is present.

(1) The party whose position the proposed amicus brief supports is unrepresented or has not received adequate representation.

(2) The proposed amicus curiae has a direct interest in another case that may be materially affected by the outcome of the present case.

(3) The proposed amicus curiae has a unique perspective or information that will assist the court in assessing the ramifications of any decision rendered in the present case.

b. The court will ordinarily deny a motion for leave to file an amicus curiae brief if one of the following factors is present.

(1) The proposed amicus curiae brief will merely reiterate the arguments of the party whose position the brief supports.

(2) The proposed amicus curiae brief appears to be an attempt to expand the number of briefing pages available to the party whose position the brief supports.

(3) The proposed amicus curiae brief attempts to raise issues that were not preserved for appellate review.

(4) The proposed amicus curiae brief will place an undue burden on the opposing party.

c. The court may also strike an amicus curiae brief filed with the consent of all parties if it appears the brief would not be allowed under the above criteria.

6.906(5) *Number of copies of amicus brief.* Eighteen copies of an amicus brief shall be filed. In addition, one copy shall be served on each party.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.907 Scope of review. Review in equity cases shall be de novo. In all other cases the appellate courts shall constitute courts for correction of errors at law, and findings of fact in jury-waived cases shall have the effect of a special verdict.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.908 Oral and nonoral submission; notice of additional authorities.

6.908(1) *Requests for oral argument.* A party desiring to present an oral argument shall request it in their brief as provided in rule 6.903(2)(i). Oral argument will not be granted if it is not requested in the brief, except by order of the appropriate appellate court.

6.908(2) *Denial of oral argument.* The appropriate appellate court will deny a request for oral argument if oral argument is unlikely to be of assistance to the court.

6.908(3) *Grant of oral argument.* If oral argument is granted, the court shall fix the time allotted for oral argument and notify the parties.

6.908(4) *Issues raised but not argued.* Issues properly raised in the briefs shall not be waived as a consequence of failing to address them during oral argument.

6.908(5) *Additional authorities.* After final briefs are filed, a party may file a notice of additional authorities not cited in the briefs. The party shall file 12 copies of the notice with the clerk of the supreme court and serve one copy on opposing counsel. The notice shall include a citation for each additional authority. No further argument shall be included in the notice. If the case is set for oral argument, the party shall fax, e-mail, or hand deliver the notice to all opposing parties at least four days in advance of oral argument, unless the authorities were not in existence prior to that time.

6.908(6) *Use of exhibits and demonstrative aids during argument.* If a party intends to display exhibits or any other demonstrative aids during oral argument, they shall serve a copy of the exhibit or aid on all opposing parties no later than four days prior to the argument. No such exhibit or aid may be used in oral argument unless a sufficient number of copies for the court are given to the bailiff when a party checks in for oral argument, unless it is impractical to do so.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.909 to 6.1000 Reserved.

DIVISION X

WRITS, MOTIONS, AND OTHER PAPERS

Rule 6.1001 Writs and process.

6.1001(1) *Writs and process, supreme court.* The supreme court shall issue all writs and process necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its appellate jurisdiction and in the furtherance of its supervisory and administrative control over all inferior judicial tribunals and officers. The supreme court may enforce its mandates by fine and imprisonment, and imprisonment may be continued until obeyed.

6.1001(2) *Writs and process, court of appeals.* The court of appeals shall issue writs and other process necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its jurisdiction, but only in cases that have been transferred to the court of appeals by the supreme court.

6.1001(3) *Resistance and consideration.* Any request for relief under this rule may be resisted and will be considered in the same manner provided for motions in rule 6.1002.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1002 Motions.

6.1002(1) *Motions in supreme court and court of appeals.* All motions and supporting documents shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 and filed with the clerk of the supreme court. A motion:

a. Shall prominently display beneath the title of the motion, the date of any impending hearing, trial, or matter needing immediate attention of the court.

b. Shall include any materials required by a specific provision of these rules governing such motion.

c. Shall be accompanied by a copy of any ruling from which a party seeks appellate review.

d. Shall state with particularity the grounds on which it is based, including citations to relevant authorities.

e. Shall set forth the order or precise relief sought.

f. May be supported by other relevant portions of the record, but such attachments shall not exceed 25 pages unless otherwise ordered by the appellate court. Any application for the inclusion of attachments exceeding the 25-page limitation shall not include such attachments.

6.1002(2) *Resistance; reply to resistance.* All resistances, replies, and any supporting documents shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 and filed with the clerk of the supreme court. Unless the appropriate appellate court orders otherwise, any party may file a resistance to a motion within 14 days after service of the motion. A reply to the resistance may be filed within three days after the service of the resistance. A resistance or a reply to the resistance may be supported by other relevant portions of the record, but such attachments shall not exceed 25 pages unless otherwise ordered by

an appellate court. Any application for the inclusion of attachments exceeding the 25-page limitation shall not include such attachments.

6.1002(3) *Additional filings; hearings.* The court may require additional filings and may set any motion for hearing.

6.1002(4) *Motions for procedural or temporary orders.* Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 6.1002(2), motions for procedural orders, including any motion under rule 6.1003(2), and motions for temporary orders in which it appears that rights would be lost or greatly impaired by delay, may be ruled upon at any time without awaiting a resistance. Any party adversely affected by such ruling may within 10 days request review of the ruling.

6.1002(5) *Authority of a single justice to entertain motions.* In addition to any authority expressly conferred by rule or by statute, a single justice or senior judge of the supreme court may entertain any motion in an appeal or original proceeding in the supreme court and grant or deny any relief which may properly be sought by motion, except that a single justice or senior judge may not dismiss, affirm, reverse, or otherwise determine an appeal or original proceeding. The action of a single justice or senior judge may be reviewed by the supreme court upon its own motion or a motion of a party. A party's motion for review of the action of a single justice or senior judge shall be filed within 10 days after the date of filing of the challenged order.

6.1002(6) *Authority of the court of appeals and its judges to entertain motions.* The court of appeals and its judges may entertain motions only in appeals that the supreme court has transferred to that court. In such appeals, a single judge of the court of appeals may entertain any motion and grant or deny any relief which may properly be sought by motion, except that a single judge may not dismiss, affirm, reverse, or otherwise determine an appeal. The action of a single judge may be reviewed by the court of appeals upon its own motion or a motion of a party. A party's motion for review of the action of a single judge shall be filed within 10 days after the date of filing of the challenged order.

6.1002(7) *Authority of the clerk to entertain motions for procedural orders.* The clerk or the deputy clerk of the supreme court is authorized, subject to the control and direction of the supreme court, to take appropriate action for the supreme court on motions for procedural orders upon which the court pursuant to rule 6.1002(4) could rule without awaiting a resistance. The clerk may grant a motion only for good cause shown and when the prejudice to the nonmoving party is not great. Good cause for an extension includes the illness of counsel, the unavailability of counsel due to unusual and compelling circumstances, the unavailability of a necessary transcript or other portion of the record due to circumstances beyond the control of counsel, or a reasonably good possibility of settlement within the time as extended. An order of the clerk entered pursuant to this paragraph may be reviewed by the supreme court upon the motion of an adversely affected party filed within 10 days after the date of filing of the challenged order.

6.1002(8) *Authority of the clerk to set motions for consideration.* The clerk or the deputy clerk of the supreme court is authorized, subject to the control and direction of the supreme court, to set any motion pending in the supreme court for consideration and set the time allowed for resistance to the motion.

6.1002(9) *Filing deadlines not extended.* The filing of a motion will not stay a filing deadline unless otherwise provided by these rules or an order of the court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1003 Motions to shorten or extend deadlines.

6.1003(1) *Jurisdictional deadlines.*

a. Notices of appeal. The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing a notice of appeal except as provided in rule 6.101(5).

b. Applications for interlocutory appeal. The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing an application for interlocutory appeal except as provided in rule 6.104(1)(b)(3).

c. Applications for discretionary review. The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing an application for discretionary review except as provided in rule 6.106(1)(b).

d. Petitions for writ of certiorari. The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing a petition for writ of certiorari except as provided in rule 6.107(1)(b).

e. Applications for further review. The court of appeals may not extend the deadline for filing an application for further review except as provided in Iowa Code section 602.4102(5). The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing an application for further review.

6.1003(2) *All other deadlines.* The appropriate appellate court may upon its own motion or on motion of a litigant for good cause shorten or extend a non-jurisdictional deadline set by these rules or by an order of the court. In cases where the expedited deadlines of rule 6.902 apply, the motion shall so state. Good cause for an extension includes the illness of counsel, the unavailability of counsel due to unusual and compelling circumstances, the unavailability of a necessary transcript or other portion of the record due to circumstances beyond the control of counsel, or a reasonably good possibility of settlement within the time as extended.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1004 Limited remands. The appropriate appellate court may on its own motion or on motion of a litigant remand a pending appeal to the district court, which shall have jurisdiction to proceed as directed by the appellate court. Jurisdiction of the appeal shall otherwise remain with the remanding appellate court. A motion for limited remand shall be filed as soon as the grounds for the motion become apparent.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1005 Frivolous appeals; withdrawal of counsel.

6.1005(1) *Applicability.* The procedures in this rule apply when court-appointed counsel moves to withdraw on the grounds that the appeal is frivolous. These withdrawal procedures cannot be used in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance appeals under Iowa Code chapter 232.

6.1005(2) *Motion to withdraw.* If, after a diligent investigation of the entire record, court-appointed counsel is convinced the appeal is frivolous and that counsel cannot, in good conscience, proceed with the appeal, counsel may file a motion to withdraw. The motion must be accompanied by:

- a. A brief referring to anything in the record that might arguably support the appeal. The motion and brief shall be in the form specified in rule 6.1007.
- b. A copy of the rule 6.1005(3) notice.
- c. A certificate showing service of the motion, brief, and notice upon the client and the attorney general.

6.1005(3) *Written notice to client.* Counsel shall notify the client in writing of counsel's conclusion that the appeal is frivolous and that counsel is filing a motion to withdraw. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of counsel's motion and brief. The notice shall advise the client:

- a. If the client agrees with counsel's decision and does not desire to proceed further with the appeal, the client shall within 30 days from service of the motion and brief clearly and expressly communicate such desire, in writing, to the supreme court.
- b. If the client desires to proceed with the appeal, the client shall within 30 days communicate that fact to the supreme court, raising any issues the client wants to pursue.
- c. If the client fails to file a response with the supreme court, such failure could result in the waiver of the client's claims in any subsequent postconviction action.

6.1005(4) *Request to transmit record.* Within 14 days after filing the motion to withdraw, counsel shall request the clerk of the district court to transmit immediately to the clerk of the supreme court the remaining record not already transmitted, including the original papers and exhibits filed in the district court and any court reporter's transcript of the proceedings.

6.1005(5) *Dismissal upon client's agreement.* When a client communicates to the court the client's agreement with counsel's decision the appeal shall be promptly dismissed.

6.1005(6) *Supreme court examination of record.* In all other cases the supreme court will, after a full examination of all the record, decide whether the appeal is wholly frivolous. If it finds the appeal is frivolous, it may grant counsel's motion to withdraw and dismiss the appeal. If however, the supreme court finds the legal points to be arguable on their merits and therefore not frivolous, it shall deny counsel's motion and may remand the matter to the district court for appointment of new counsel.

6.1005(7) *Extension of times.* The filing of a motion to withdraw pursuant to this rule shall extend the times for further proceedings on appeal until the court rules on the motion to withdraw.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1006 Motions to dismiss, affirm, or reverse.

6.1006(1) *Motions to dismiss.*

a. Contents and time for filing. An appellee may file a motion to dismiss an appeal based upon the appellant's failure to comply with an appellate filing deadline established by an appellate rule or court order, the appellant's filing of a document that fails to substantially comply with the appellate rules or a court order, or an allegation that the appropriate appellate court lacks jurisdiction or authority to address the case. The motion shall state with particularity the grounds justifying dismissal and, if applicable, shall specify the prejudice to the appellee's interests. The motion shall comply with the requirements of rule 6.1002(1). A motion to dismiss should be filed within a reasonable time after the grounds supporting the motion become apparent. Except for instances in which the court allegedly lacks jurisdiction or authority over the case, the motion to dismiss should be used sparingly. A motion to dismiss will usually be granted only if the alleged infractions are repeated or significant and have resulted in prejudice to another party or the administration of justice.

b. Ruling. The appropriate appellate court may rule on the motion or may order the motion submitted with the appeal. An order dismissing an appeal for failure to prosecute shall direct the clerk of the supreme court to forward certified copies of the docket and the order of dismissal to the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board unless the appellant was unrepresented. If counsel was court-appointed, the clerk shall also forward certified copies of those documents to the State Public Defender.

c. Motion to reinstate an appeal. Within 10 days after issuance of the dismissal order an appellant may file a motion to reinstate an appeal dismissed under this rule. The motion must set forth the grounds for reinstatement and may be resisted. The supreme court may, in its discretion, and shall upon a showing that such dismissal was the result of oversight, mistake, or other reasonable cause reinstate the appeal.

6.1006(2) *Motions to affirm.* Appellee may file a motion with the appropriate appellate court to affirm the appeal on the ground that the issues raised by the appeal are frivolous. The motion shall ordinarily be served and filed within the time provided for service of the appellee's proof brief. However, if the motion is based on an allegation that the result in the case is controlled by an indistinguishable, recently published decision of an appellate court, the motion may be filed when the grounds for affirmance become apparent. The appellee shall not file a motion to affirm prior to the filing of appellant's proof brief. The motion shall comply with the requirements of rule 6.1002(1). One judge or justice may overrule, but only a quorum of the appropriate appellate court may sustain, a motion to affirm.

6.1006(3) *Motions to reverse.* Any party may file a motion with the appropriate appellate court to summarily reverse the appeal on the grounds the result is controlled by an indistinguishable, recently published decision of an appellate court or where error has been confessed. The motion shall comply with the requirements of rule 6.1002(1). In response to a motion to reverse, the appropriate appellate court will order the nonmoving party to show cause why the case should not be reversed. A similar show cause order may be entered by the appropriate appellate court acting on its own initiative. One judge or justice may overrule, but only a quorum of the appropriate appellate court may sustain, a motion to reverse.

6.1006(4) *Excluding time.* The time between the service of a motion to dismiss, affirm, or reverse and an order overruling the motion or ordering its submission with the appeal shall be excluded in measuring the time within which subsequent acts required by these rules must be done.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1007 Form of motions and other papers.

6.1007(1) *Format.* Motions and other papers may be reproduced by any process that yields a clear black image on white 8½ by 11 inch paper. The paper must be opaque and unglazed. Unless handwritten, the text must be double-spaced, but quotations more than 40 words long may be indented and single-spaced. Margins shall be 1¼ inches on each side and 1 inch on the top and bottom. Page numbers shall be located at the bottom center of each page. Typeface shall conform to rule 6.903(1)(e). Consecutive sheets shall be attached at the upper left margin.

6.1007(2) *Contents.* A motion or other paper addressed to an appellate court shall contain a caption setting forth the name of the court, the title of the case, the file number, a brief descriptive title indicating the purpose of the paper, and the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel or the self-represented party.

6.1007(3) Copies; filing and service. Four copies of motions and other papers shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and one copy shall be served on each party unless the appropriate appellate court orders otherwise.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1008 to 6.1100 Reserved.

DIVISION XI

TRANSFER, SUBMISSION, AND FURTHER REVIEW

Rule 6.1101 Transfer of cases to court of appeals.

6.1101(1) Transfer. The supreme court may by order, on its own motion, transfer to the court of appeals for decision any case filed in the supreme court except a case in which provisions of the Iowa Constitution or statutes grant exclusive jurisdiction to the supreme court.

6.1101(2) Criteria for retention. The supreme court shall ordinarily retain the following types of cases:

- a. Cases presenting substantial constitutional questions as to the validity of a statute, ordinance, or court or administrative rule.
- b. Cases presenting substantial issues in which there appears to be a conflict between a published decision of the court of appeals or supreme court.
- c. Cases presenting substantial issues of first impression.
- d. Cases presenting fundamental and urgent issues of broad public importance requiring prompt or ultimate determination by the supreme court.
- e. Cases involving lawyer discipline.
- f. Cases presenting substantial questions of enunciating or changing legal principles.

6.1101(3) Criteria for transfer. The supreme court shall ordinarily transfer to the court of appeals the following types of cases:

- a. Cases presenting the application of existing legal principles.
 - b. Cases presenting issues that are appropriate for summary disposition.
- [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1102 Order of submission and transfer.

6.1102(1) Submission. Appeals shall be submitted to the supreme court or transferred to the court of appeals substantially in the order they are made ready for submission except when earlier submission is mandated by statute, rule, or order of the supreme court.

6.1102(2) Early submission or transfer. If an appeal involves questions of public importance or rights that are likely to be lost or greatly impaired by delay, the supreme court may upon the motion of a party or on the court's own motion order the submission or transfer of the case in advance of the time at which it would otherwise be submitted or transferred.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1103 Application to the supreme court for further review.

6.1103(1) Application.

a. *Time for filing.* An application for further review in an appeal from an Iowa Code chapter 232 child-in-need-of-assistance or termination-of-parental-rights proceeding shall be filed within 10 days following the filing of the court of appeals decision. In all other cases, an application for further review shall be filed within 20 days following the filing of the court of appeals decision.

b. *Grounds.* An application for further review shall allege precisely and in what manner the court of appeals has done any of the following:

- (1) Made an error of law.
- (2) Rendered a decision that conflicts with a prior holding of a published court of appeals or supreme court opinion.
- (3) Failed to consider a potentially controlling constitutional provision in rendering its decision.
- (4) Decided a case that should have been retained by the supreme court.

c. *Form.* An application for further review shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.903(1). Each copy of the application shall contain or be accompanied by a copy of the court of appeals decision, showing the date of its filing. The application shall be a single document including a brief in support of the request for review. All contentions and legal authorities in support of the application shall be

included. No authorities or argument may be incorporated into the application by reference to another document; however, citations to the appendix are permitted. The only materials that may be attached to or filed with an application, other than the court of appeals decision, are an evidentiary exhibit not exceeding 10 pages and a district court order. The district court order shall be attached if the court of appeals affirmed the decision of the district court under rule 6.1203 (affirmed or enforced without opinion), Iowa Ct. R. 21.29 (memorandum opinion), or Iowa Code section 602.5106(1) (affirmed by operation of law).

d. Filing fee. The applicant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702(1)(g).

6.1103(2) Resistance.

a. When allowed; time for filing. No resistance will be received in an Iowa Code chapter 232 child-in-need-of-assistance or termination-of-parental-rights proceeding unless requested by the supreme court. In all other cases, a party may file a resistance within 10 days after service of the application.

b. Form. A resistance shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.903(1). The resistance shall be a single document including all contentions and legal authorities in opposition to the application. No authorities or argument may be incorporated into the resistance by reference to another document; however, citations to the appendix are permitted. The only materials that may be attached to or filed with a resistance are an evidentiary exhibit not exceeding 10 pages and a district court order.

6.1103(3) Cover of application or resistance. The cover of an application for further review shall be yellow and the cover of the resistance shall be orange. The cover of the application or resistance shall contain:

- a.* The name of the court and the appellate number of the case.
- b.* The caption of the case. See rule 6.109(2).
- c.* The date of filing of the court of appeals decision.
- d.* The title of the document.
- e.* The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel or the self-represented party.

6.1103(4) Length of application or resistance. The application or resistance shall not exceed two-fifths of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g) exclusive of the court of appeals decision, table of contents, table of authorities, and evidentiary exhibits and district court orders.

6.1103(5) Number of copies of application or resistance. Eighteen copies of an application or a resistance shall be filed. In addition, one copy shall be served on each other party separately represented.

6.1103(6) Supplemental briefs. If an application for further review is granted, the supreme court may require the parties to file supplemental briefs on all or some of the issues to be reviewed.

6.1103(7) Procedendo. When an application for further review is denied by order of the supreme court, the clerk of the supreme court shall immediately issue procedendo.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1104 to 6.1200 Reserved.

DIVISION XII DISPOSITION OF APPEALS

Rule 6.1201 Voluntary dismissals.

6.1201(1) Dismissal of an appeal. An appeal may be voluntarily dismissed by the party who filed the appeal at any time before a decision is filed by either the supreme court or the court of appeals.

6.1201(2) Dismissal of a cross-appeal. A cross-appeal may be voluntarily dismissed by the party who filed the cross-appeal at any time before a decision is filed by either the supreme court or court of appeals.

6.1201(3) Effect of dismissal. The clerk shall promptly issue procedendo upon the filing of a voluntary dismissal unless another party's appeal or cross-appeal remains pending under the same appellate docketing number. If only a cross-appeal remains pending following the dismissal, the cross-appeal shall continue as the primary appeal, and the cross-appellant shall assume the role of the appellant. The issuance of procedendo shall constitute a final adjudication with prejudice.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1202 Failure to comply with appellate deadlines; consequences and penalties.**6.1202(1) Notice of default.**

a. For appellant's failure to comply. When an appellant fails to comply with an appellate deadline, the clerk shall serve a notice stating that the appeal will be dismissed unless the appellant cures the default by performing the overdue action within 15 days of issuance of the notice. If the appellant fails to cure the default, the clerk shall enter an order dismissing the appeal.

b. For appellee's failure to comply. When an appellee fails to meet the deadline for filing a brief or statement waiving the appellee's brief, the clerk shall serve a notice stating that the appellee will not be allowed to participate in oral argument unless the appellee remedies the default by filing the overdue brief within 15 days of issuance of the notice.

6.1202(2) Penalty assessed to attorney. When a default notice is sent to a party's attorney for failing to comply with an appellate deadline, the attorney shall be assessed a penalty of \$150 by the clerk for each violation. Such penalties are to be paid by the attorney individually and are not to be charged to the client. If such penalties are not paid within 15 days, the attorney may be ordered to show cause why he or she should not be found in contempt of the supreme court.

6.1202(3) Notice of dismissal due to attorney's failure to comply. Following the dismissal of an appeal for failure to comply with an appellate deadline where the appellant was represented by an attorney, the clerk of the supreme court shall forward certified copies of the docket, the notice of default which resulted in dismissal, and the order of dismissal to the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board. In cases where the attorney was court-appointed, the clerk shall also forward certified copies of those documents to the State Public Defender.

6.1202(4) Dismissal on court's motion. An appeal may be dismissed, with or without notice of default, upon the motion of the appropriate appellate court.

6.1202(5) Motion to reinstate an appeal. Within 10 days after issuance of the dismissal order, an appellant may file a motion to reinstate an appeal dismissed under this rule. The motion must set forth the grounds for reinstatement and may be resisted. The supreme court may, in its discretion, and shall upon a showing that such dismissal was the result of oversight, mistake, or other reasonable cause reinstate the appeal.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1203 Affirmed or enforced without opinion. A judgment or order may be affirmed or enforced without opinion if the appellate court concludes the questions presented are not of sufficient importance to justify an opinion, an opinion would not have precedential value, and any of the following circumstances exists:

- a.* A judgment of the district court is correct.
- b.* The evidence in support of a jury verdict is sufficient.
- c.* The order of an administrative agency is supported by substantial evidence.
- d.* No error of law appears.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1204 Petition for rehearing in court of appeals.

6.1204(1) Filing does not toll further review deadline. The filing of a petition for rehearing with the court of appeals does not toll the 20-day period provided in Iowa Code section 602.4102(4) for filing an application for further review of a court of appeals decision with the supreme court. Nothing in these rules prohibits any party from filing both a petition for rehearing with the court of appeals and an application for further review with the supreme court.

6.1204(2) Time for filing. Any petition for rehearing must be filed within seven days after the filing of a court of appeals decision.

6.1204(3) Content. The petition shall state with particularity the points of law or fact which in the opinion of the petitioner the court of appeals has overlooked or misapprehended.

6.1204(4) Response. No response to a petition for rehearing will be received unless requested by the court of appeals.

6.1204(5) Action by court of appeals. Oral argument in support of the petition will not be permitted. If the petition for rehearing is not expressly granted or denied by the court of appeals within seven days after the petition is filed, the petition will be deemed denied. Upon request of the court of appeals within the seven-day period, the supreme court may grant an extension not to exceed seven days for the court of appeals to rule upon the petition. If the petition for rehearing is granted, the decision of the court of appeals is vacated and the court of appeals shall retain jurisdiction

of the case. The court of appeals may dispose of the case with or without oral argument, order resubmission, or enter any other appropriate order. The decision after rehearing shall be subject to further review as provided in Iowa Code section 602.4102(4).

6.1204(6) *Stay of pending application of further review.* Upon motion of a party or request of the court of appeals, the supreme court may stay any pending application for further review for consecutive periods of up to 30 days during the pendency of a petition for rehearing.

6.1204(7) *Form of petition.* The petition shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.903(1). Except by permission of the court, a petition for rehearing shall not exceed one-fifth of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g).

6.1204(8) *Number of copies to be filed and served.* Eighteen copies of the petition shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and one copy served on each party as prescribed by rule 6.701. [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1205 Petition for rehearing in supreme court.

6.1205(1) *Time for filing.* A petition for rehearing may be filed within 14 days after the filing of a supreme court opinion unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order of that court. A party may not file a petition for rehearing from an order denying an application for further review.

6.1205(2) *Content.* The petition shall state with particularity the points of law or fact which in the opinion of the petitioner the supreme court has overlooked or misapprehended.

6.1205(3) *Response.* No response to a petition for rehearing will be received unless requested by the supreme court, but a petition for rehearing will ordinarily not be granted in the absence of such a request.

6.1205(4) *Action by supreme court.* Oral argument in support of the petition will not be permitted. If a petition for rehearing is granted, the supreme court may make a final disposition of the case with or without oral argument, order resubmission, or enter any other appropriate order.

6.1205(5) *Form of petition.* The petition shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.903(1). Except by permission of the court, a petition for rehearing shall not exceed one-fifth of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g).

6.1205(6) *Number of copies to be filed and served.* Eighteen copies of the petition shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and one copy served on each party as prescribed by rule 6.701. [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1206 Remands. When a judgment is reversed for error in overruling a motion and granting the motion would have terminated the case in favor of appellant, the appellate court may enter or direct the district court to enter final judgment as if such motion had been initially sustained. However, if it appears from the record that the material facts were not fully developed at the trial or if in the opinion or the appellate court the ends of justice will be served, a new trial shall be awarded on all or part of the case.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1207 Costs. All appellate fees and costs shall be taxed to the unsuccessful party, unless otherwise ordered by the appropriate appellate court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1208 Procedendo.

6.1208(1) *Procedendo from supreme court action.* Unless otherwise ordered by the supreme court, no procedendo shall issue for:

a. Twenty-one days after an opinion of the supreme court is filed, nor thereafter while a petition for rehearing or an application for extension of time to file a petition for rehearing, filed according to these rules, is pending.

b. Seventeen days after an order dismissing the appeal is filed, nor thereafter while a motion requesting that the dismissal be set aside, filed according to these rules, is pending.

6.1208(2) *Procedendo from court of appeals action.* Unless otherwise ordered by the court of appeals, no procedendo shall issue for:

a. Seventeen days after an opinion is filed in a chapter 232 termination of parental rights or CINA case, nor thereafter while an application for further review by the supreme court is pending.

b. Twenty-seven days after an opinion is filed in all other cases, nor thereafter while an application for further review by the supreme court is pending.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; March 9, 2009]

Rule 6.1209 Quarterly publication. A list indicating the disposition of all decisions rendered by the supreme court per curiam or under rule 6.1203 shall be published quarterly in the North Western Reporter, except for such of those decisions as the supreme court specially orders to be published in the regular manner.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1210 to 6.1300 Reserved.

DIVISION XIII

AMENDMENT TO RULES

Rule 6.1301 Amendments.

6.1301(1) The amendment of rules 6.101 — 6.105, 6.601 — 6.603, and 6.907 shall be reported to the legislature.

6.1301(2) The amendment of all other appellate rules shall be by court order and shall take effect at such time as the court prescribes.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1302 to 6.1400 Reserved.

**DIVISION XIV
FORMS**

Rule 6.1401 Forms.**Rule 6.1401 — Form 1: *Notice of Appeal.***

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
FOR _____ COUNTY

(Insert district court caption.)

No. _____ *(district court case number)*

NOTICE OF APPEAL

To: The clerk of the district court for _____ County, the clerk of the supreme court and

(insert names of unrepresented parties and attorneys of record).

Notice is given that _____ *(insert the names of the parties who are taking the appeal)* appeal(s) to the Supreme Court of Iowa from the final order entered in this case on the _____ day of _____, 20____, and from all adverse rulings and orders inhering therein.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20____.

(signature of appellant or appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellant or appellant's attorney.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this notice of appeal was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service).*

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 2: Combined Certificate.**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA***(Insert supreme court caption.)*No. _____ *(supreme court case number)***COMBINED CERTIFICATE***(See Iowa R. App. P. 6.804.)*

1. Notice of appeal was filed in district court on _____ *(date)* from a judgment or ruling filed on _____ *(date)*.

2A. I hereby order a transcript or portions thereof on the _____ day of _____, 20____,¹ from:

(1) _____ *(court reporter name)* _____ *(address)*

(2) _____ *(court reporter name)* _____ *(address)*

No arrangements have been made or suggested to delay the preparation thereof.

Financial arrangements have been made with the reporter(s) in accordance with Iowa R. App. P. 6.803(5).
Payment (____ will be) (____ has been) made by

____ private funds

____ court-ordered funds *(attach a copy of the order appointing appellate counsel)*

The following proceedings are ordered:¹

(1) _____
(describe parts ordered) before _____ *(judge)* on _____ *(date of hearing/trial)*.

(2) _____
(describe parts ordered) before _____ *(judge)* on _____ *(date of hearing/trial)*.

—OR—

2B. I need not order a transcript under Iowa R. App. P. 6.804(2) because:

I (____ will) (____ will not) prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings pursuant to Iowa R. App. P. 6.806.

2C. *[To be completed by appellant if less than full transcript is ordered.]*

The issues appellant(s) intends to present on appeal are:

I.

II.

III.

¹This certificate shall be used to order the transcript. See rule 6.803(1).

FAILURE TO SPECIFY IN ADEQUATE DETAIL THOSE PROCEEDINGS TO BE TRANSCRIBED, OR FAILURE TO MAKE PROMPT SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS TO PAY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT, ARE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL OF THE APPEAL.

3. If Iowa Rs. App. P. 6.303(2), 6.803(3), or 6.902(1) apply to this case, check category:

_____ A contest as to custody of children, an adoption, or a juvenile proceeding affecting child placement.

_____ A termination of a parent-child relationship under Iowa Code chapter 600A.

_____ A conviction and sentence on a plea of guilty or a sentence only.

_____ A certified question of law under Iowa Code chapter 684A.

_____ A lawyer disciplinary matter.

_____ Involuntary mental health commitments under Iowa Code chapter 229.

_____ Involuntary substance abuse commitments under Iowa Code chapter 125.

4. I assert in good faith that this appeal meets jurisdictional requirements and is from:

_____ A final judgment, order, or decree and a timely notice of appeal has been filed.

—OR—

_____ A ruling entered in advance of a final judgment and permission to appeal has been granted by the supreme court.

5. The names of the parties involved in this appeal and their designations in district court are shown below under column A. Their respective attorneys' names, law firms, addresses, and telephone numbers are shown below under column B:

Column A
Parties

Column B
Attorneys

Appellant(s):

Appellee(s):

(signature of appellant or appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellant or appellant's attorney.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this combined certificate was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court (*list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service*).

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 3: *Supplemental Certificate.***IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA***(Insert supreme court caption.)*No. _____ *(supreme court case number)***SUPPLEMENTAL CERTIFICATE***(See Iowa R. App. P. 6.805.)*I hereby order a transcript or portions thereof on the _____ day of _____, 20____,² from:(1) _____
(court reporter name) _____
(address)(2) _____
(court reporter name) _____
(address)

No arrangements have been made or suggested to delay the preparation thereof.

Financial arrangements have been made with the reporter(s) in accordance with Iowa R. App. P. 6.803(5).

Payment (____ will be) (____ has been) made by

____ private funds

____ court-ordered funds *(attach a copy of the order appointing appellate counsel)*

The following proceedings are ordered:

(1) _____
(describe parts ordered) before _____ *(judge)* on _____ *(date of hearing/trial)*.(2) _____
(describe parts ordered) before _____ *(judge)* on _____ *(date of hearing/trial)*.**FAILURE TO SPECIFY IN ADEQUATE DETAIL THOSE PROCEEDINGS TO BE TRANSCRIBED, OR FAILURE TO MAKE PROMPT SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS TO PAY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT, ARE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL OF THE APPEAL.**_____
(signature of appellant or appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
*e-mail address of appellant or appellant's attorney.***CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**The undersigned certifies a copy of this supplemental certificate was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service)*._____
*(signature of person making service)*²This certificate shall be used to order the transcript. See rule 6.805(3).

Rule 6.1401 — Form 4: Notice of Appeal (Cross-Appeal) (Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Cases).**IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
FOR _____ COUNTY***(Insert district court caption.)*

Juvenile No. _____

**NOTICE OF APPEAL
(CROSS-APPEAL)
(Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and
Termination Cases)**To: The clerk of the district court for _____ County, the clerk of the supreme court and

_____*(insert names of unrepresented parties and attorneys of record).*

Notice is given that _____ (insert the names of the parties who are taking the appeal) appeal(s) to the Supreme Court of Iowa from *(check one of the following)* and from all adverse rulings and orders inhering therein.

☐ An order in a child-in-need-of-assistance proceeding entered on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

☐ An order terminating the parent-child relationship or dismissing a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship entered pursuant to Iowa Code section 232.117 on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

☐ A post-termination order entered pursuant to Iowa Code section 232.117 on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

(signature of appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellant's attorney.

(Signature of appellant.)*
Name, address, and telephone number of Appellant.

The signature of the appellant is required by Iowa R. App. P. 6.102(1)(a).*CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned certifies a copy of this notice of appeal (cross-appeal) was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service)*.

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 5: *Petition on Appeal (Cross-Appeal) (Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Cases).***IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA**

IN THE INTEREST OF

Supreme Court No. _____

Juvenile Court No. _____

_____, CHILD(REN)

**PETITION ON APPEAL
(CROSS-APPEAL)
(Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and
Termination Cases)**

County _____ Judge _____

The names of the parties involved in this appeal and their designations in juvenile court are shown below in column A. Their respective attorneys' names, law firms, addresses, and telephone numbers are shown below in column B.

Column A
PartiesColumn B
Attorneys

Appellant(s):

Appellee(s):

1. This petition on appeal is filed on behalf of _____, *(insert name of person)*
_____, *(insert role of filer i.e. mother, father, child, State, intervenor, or other)* in
the above-identified (CHECK ONE)

- ☐ child-in-need-of-assistance
☐ termination-of-parental-rights
☐ post-termination

proceeding, with respect to child(ren)

Child(ren)'s Name(s)Date(s) of Birth

2. (If applicable), parental rights were terminated by the juvenile court pursuant to Iowa Code section(s) 232.116(_____) *(insert specific subsection(s))* as to the mother and Iowa Code section(s) 232.116(_____) *(insert specific subsection(s))* as to the father.

If appealing from a CINA order, indicate as to the mother on what statutory ground(s) the child(ren) was/were adjudicated in need of assistance (_____) *(insert specific subsection(s))* and indicate as to the father on what statutory ground(s) the child(ren) was/were adjudicated in need of assistance (_____) *(insert specific subsection(s))*.

3. Appellant's attorney, _____, is/is not the attorney who represented appellant at trial.

4. List any other pending appeals involving the child(ren).

Case Name: _____

Supreme Court No.: _____

Type of Appeal: (e.g., appeal from adjudication/disposition, dissolution) _____

5. The relevant dates regarding this appeal are the following:

a. Date of adjudication _____

b. Date of last removal (excluding any trial period at home of less than 30 days) _____

c. Date of disposition _____

d. Date(s) of any review hearings _____

e. Date of any permanency hearing _____

f. Date(s) termination petition filed/amended _____

g. Date(s) of termination hearing _____

h. Date(s) of child-in-need-of-assistance order(s) from which appeal was taken _____

i. Date of termination or dismissal order from which appeal was taken _____

j. Date of post-termination order from which appeal was taken _____

k. Date notice of appeal filed _____

l. Any other date(s)/hearing(s) material to appeal _____

6. Nature of case and relief sought: The appellant seeks a reversal of the juvenile court order:

a. terminating the parental rights of _____ (insert name(s)) with respect to the child(ren) _____ (insert name(s)); OR

b. dismissing a petition to terminate the parental rights of _____ (insert name(s)) with respect to the child(ren) _____ (insert name(s)); OR

c. If seeking reversal or modification of a CINA order, specify the relief requested:

d. OTHER (specify) _____

7. State the material facts as they relate to the issues presented for appeal:

8. State the legal issues presented for appeal, including a statement of how the issues arose and how they were preserved for appeal:

The issue statement should be concise in nature setting forth specific legal questions. General conclusions, such as "the trial court's ruling is not supported by law or the facts," are not acceptable. Include supporting legal authority for each issue raised, including authority contrary to appellant's case, if known.

a. Issue I:

Was error preserved? ____ yes ____ no. If yes, state how:

Supporting legal authority for Issue I:

b. Issue II:

Was error preserved? ____ yes ____ no. If yes, state how:

Supporting legal authority for Issue II:

(Additional issues may be added)

9. I hereby certify I will request within 30 days after the filing of the notice of appeal that the clerk of the trial court transmit immediately to the clerk of the supreme court:

(For appeals from child-in-need-of-assistance proceedings)

a. The child-in-need-of-assistance court file, including all exhibits.

- b. Any transcript of a hearing or hearings resulting in the order from which an appeal has been taken.

(For appeals from termination proceedings)

- a. The termination-of-parental-rights court file, including all exhibits.
- b. Those portions of the child-in-need-of-assistance court file, either received as exhibits or judicially noticed in the termination proceedings.
- c. The transcript of the termination hearing.

(For appeals from post-termination proceedings)

- a. The order, judgment, or decree terminating parental rights.
- b. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).
- c. The post-termination order from which the appeal was taken.
- d. Any motion(s), resistance(s), or transcript(s) related to the post-termination order from which the appeal was taken.

The undersigned requests that the appellate court issue an opinion reversing the order of the juvenile court in this matter, or, in the alternative, enter an order setting this case for full briefing.

(signature of appellant or appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellant or appellant's attorney.

ATTACHMENTS:

(For appeals from child-in-need-of-assistance proceedings)

- (1) a copy of the order or judgment from which the appeal has been taken; and
- (2) a copy of any rulings on a motion for new trial as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).

(For appeals from termination orders)

- (1) a copy of the petition (and any amendments) for termination of parental rights filed in the juvenile court proceedings;
- (2) any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2);
- (3) a copy of the order, judgment, or decree terminating parental rights or dismissing the termination petition; and
- (4) a copy of any rulings on a motion for new trial as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).

(For appeals from post-termination orders)

- (1) a copy of the order, judgment, or decree terminating parental rights;
- (2) a copy of the post-termination order from which the appeal was taken; and
- (3) any motion(s) or resistance(s) related to the post-termination order from which the appeal was taken.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this petition on appeal (cross-appeal) was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service)*.

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 6: *Response to Petition on Appeal (Cross-Appeal)*.**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA**

IN THE INTEREST OF

Supreme Court No. _____

Juvenile Court No. _____

_____, CHILD(REN)

**RESPONSE TO PETITION
ON APPEAL (CROSS-APPEAL)**

1. This response to the petition on appeal/cross-appeal is filed on behalf of _____,
(insert name of person) _____, (insert role of filer i.e. mother, father, child, State,
intervenor, or other) in the above-identified proceeding.

2. The appellee's attorney, _____, is/is not the attorney who represented appellee at trial.

3. The relevant date(s) regarding this appeal:

_____ are correctly stated in the petition on appeal.

_____ are corrected by appellee as follows: _____

4. The statement of material facts as they relate to the issues presented for appeal is:

_____ accurate as set forth by appellant and accepted by the undersigned appellee; OR

_____ requires additions/corrections, as follows:

5. Appellee's responses to the legal issues presented for appeal are as follows:

a. Issue I:

Appellee states that:

_____ error was preserved as alleged in the petition on appeal.

_____ error was not preserved. If so, please explain briefly:

Legal authorities for Issue I supporting appellee's response:

b. Issue II:

Appellee states that:

_____ error was preserved as alleged in the petition on appeal.

_____ error was not preserved. If so, please explain briefly:

Legal authorities for Issue II supporting appellee's response:

6. The undersigned requests the appellate court issue an opinion affirming the order of the juvenile court in this matter.

(signature of appellee or appellee's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellee or appellee's attorney.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this response to petition on appeal (cross-appeal) was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service)*.

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 7: *Certificate of Compliance with Type-Volume Limitation, Typeface Requirements, and Type-Style Requirements.***Certificate of Compliance with Type-Volume Limitation, Typeface Requirements, and Type-Style Requirements**

1. This brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(g)(1) or (2) because:

[] this brief contains [state the number of] words, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(g)(1) or

[] this brief uses a monospaced typeface and contains [state the number of] lines of text, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(g)(2).
2. This brief complies with the typeface requirements of Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(e) and the type-style requirements of Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(f) because:

[] this brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using [state name and version of word processing program] in [state font size and name of type style], or

[] this brief has been prepared in a monospaced typeface using [state name and version of word processing program] with [state number of characters per inch and name of type style].

Signature

Date

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 8: Reporter's Certificate of Filing a Transcript.**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA***(Insert supreme court caption.)*

Supreme Court No. _____

District Court No. _____

**REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE OF
FILING A TRANSCRIPT**

(See Iowa R. App. P. 6.803(2)(e))

I hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____, 20____, _____
(name of attorney or party) ordered the following transcript(s)

in the above captioned matter by serving a copy of the combined certificate. I further certify that on the _____
 day of _____, 20____, I filed the following transcript(s)

with the clerk of the supreme court.

(signature of court reporter)
*Name, address, telephone number, and
 e-mail address of court reporter*
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this reporter's certificate was served on the _____ day of _____,
 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons
 below and indicate the manner of service).*

(signature of person making service)

**NOTE: RULE 6.803(3) REQUIRES THIS CERTIFICATE TO BE FILED AS A SEPARATE DOCUMENT AND
 TO BE SERVED ON THE PARTIES OF RECORD AND THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.**

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 9: Reporter's Application for an Extension of Time to File a Transcript.**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA***(Insert supreme court caption.)*

Supreme Court No. _____

**REPORTER'S APPLICATION FOR AN
EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A TRANSCRIPT***(See Iowa R. App. P. 6.803(3)(c))*

1. I hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____, 20____,
 _____ *(name of attorney or party)* ordered the following transcript(s)

in the above captioned matter by serving a combined certificate.

2. The deadline for filing the transcript(s) with the clerk of the supreme court is the _____ day of _____, 20____.

3. I am unable to file the transcript(s) on the date required because

(If the transcript(s) cannot be filed by the due date because the party ordering it has not complied with the arrangements made to pay for the transcript(s), you must state what arrangements for payment of the transcript(s) were made under rule 6.803(5).)

4. I will be able to complete and file the transcript by the _____ day of _____, 20____.

WHEREFORE, the undersigned requests the court to grant the undersigned more time to file the transcript(s) in the above captioned matter.

or

WHEREFORE, the undersigned requests the court to enter an order requiring the person who ordered the transcript(s) to pay for the transcript(s) as previously arranged under rule 6.803(5) and set a date as to when the transcript(s) shall be filed.

(signature of court reporter)
Name, address, telephone number, and
e-mail address of court reporter

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this reporter's application for an extension of time to file a transcript was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court
(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service).

(signature of person making service)

NOTE: RULE 6.803(3) REQUIRES THAT THIS APPLICATION BE SERVED ON ALL COUNSEL OF RECORD, ANY UNREPRESENTED PARTIES, AND THE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

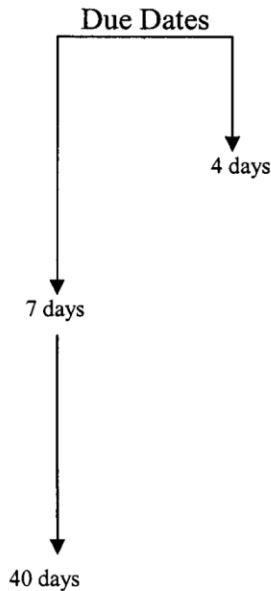
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1402 to 6.1500 Reserved.

DIVISION XV
APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLES

Rule 6.1501 Appellate Procedure Timetables**Rule 6.1501 — Timetable 1: Pre-Briefing Procedure.****APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLE NO. 1**

(NOT FOR USE IN CHAPTER 232 CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-ASSISTANCE AND TERMINATION APPEALS)

PRE-BRIEFING PROCEDURE¹

1. **Notice of appeal.** The appellant files the notice of appeal with the district court clerk and serves a copy on all parties and the supreme court clerk. See rules 6.101, 6.102(2).
2. **Transmission of certified notice of appeal and docket entries.** Within four days after the filing of the notice of appeal the district court clerk transmits a certified copy of the notice of appeal and the docket and calendar entries to the supreme court clerk and all parties. See rule 6.802.
3. **Payment of filing fee, ordering transcript, and filing combined certificate.** Within seven days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant pays the filing fee to the supreme court clerk or requests a waiver of the fee. See rule 6.702. Within seven days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant orders the transcript from the court reporter by completing the combined certificate, and serving the certificate on the court reporter and all parties. The appellant files the combined certificate with the clerks of both the district and supreme courts. See rules 6.803, 6.804.²
4. **Filing of transcript.** Within 40 days from service of the combined certificate the court reporter files the original transcript with the supreme court clerk and serves a copy of the reporter's certificate of filing the transcript on the parties and the clerk of the district.³ See rule 6.803(3).

NOTES

¹ The Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure govern the procedure in all appeals. These timetables are merely illustrative and may not cover every procedural situation.

² See rule 6.805 if the appellee wishes to designate additional parts of the transcript and/or if a dispute arises about which parts of the proceedings are to be transcribed.

³ The time for filing the transcript is reduced to:

20 days for criminal proceedings in which an appeal is taken from a judgment and sentence entered upon a guilty plea or from the sentence only.

30 days for appeals from Iowa Code chapter 232 child-in-need-of-assistance and termination proceedings.

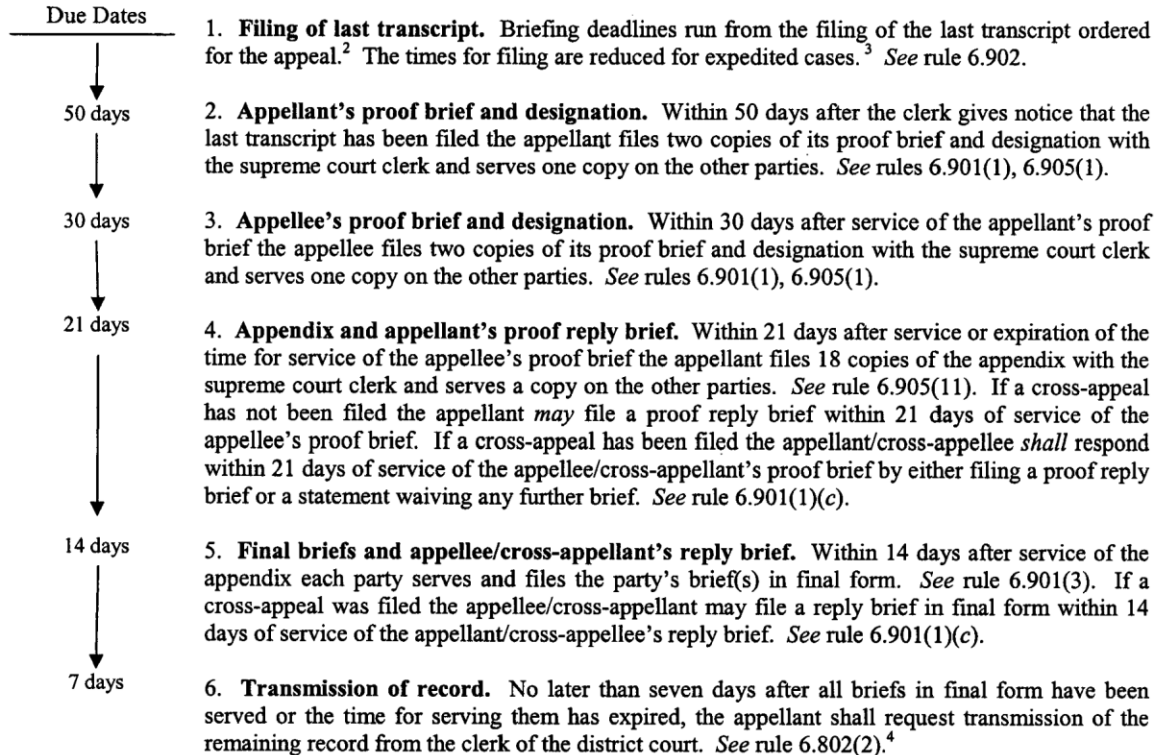
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1501 Appellate Procedure Timetables
Rule 6.1501 — Timetable 2: Briefing Procedure.

APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLE NO. 2

(NOT FOR USE IN CHAPTER 232 CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-ASSISTANCE AND TERMINATION APPEALS)

BRIEFING PROCEDURE¹



NOTES

¹The Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure govern the procedure in all appeals. These timetables are merely illustrative and may not cover every procedural situation.

²If no transcript was ordered the deadlines run from service of the combined certificate or after the date of filing of any approved statement of the evidence. See rule 6.901(1).

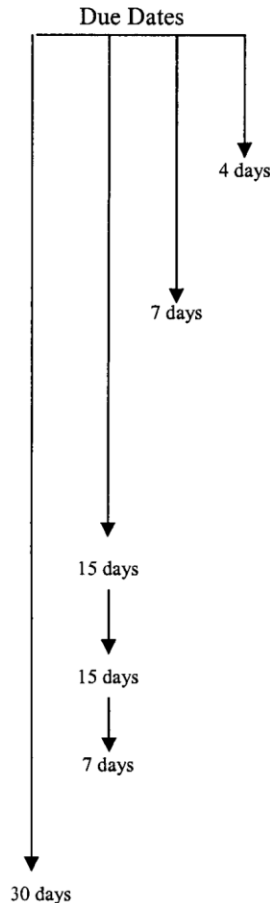
³Expedited cases include:

- Child custody.
- Adoption.
- Termination-of-parental-rights cases under Iowa Code chapter 600A.
- Child-in-need-of-assistance or termination-of-parental-rights cases under Iowa Code chapter 232.
- Criminal proceedings in which an appeal is taken from a judgment and sentence entered upon a guilty plea or from the sentence only.
- Juvenile proceedings affecting child placement.
- Lawyer disciplinary matters.
- Involuntary mental health commitments under Iowa Code chapter 229.
- Involuntary substance abuse commitments under Iowa Code chapter 125.
- Certified questions under Iowa Code chapter 684A

In expedited cases the times for filing are reduced by one-half except step 4 which is reduced to 15 days and step 6 which remains 7 days.

⁴An appellant should request the transmission of the remaining record by sending a letter to the district court clerk with a copy to the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1501 Appellate Procedure Timetables**Rule 6.1501 — Timetable 3: Chapter 232 Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Appeals.****APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLE NO. 3¹**

1. **Notice of appeal.** A notice of appeal must be filed within 15 days of the filing of the juvenile court order. *See* rule 6.101(1). A notice of appeal cannot be filed unless signed by both the appellant and the appellant's counsel. *See* rule 6.102(1).

2. **Transmission of certified notice of appeal and docket entries.** Within four days after the filing of the notice of appeal the district court clerk transmits a certified copy of the notice of appeal and the docket and calendar entries to the supreme court clerk and all parties. *See* rule 6.802.

3. **Payment of filing fee, ordering transcript, and filing combined certificate.** Within seven days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant pays the filing fee to the supreme court clerk or requests a waiver of the fee. *See* rules 6.204, 6.702. Within seven days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant orders the transcript from the court reporter by completing the combined certificate, and serving the certificate on the court reporter and all parties. The appellant files the combined certificate with the clerks of both the district and supreme courts. *See* rules 6.803, 6.804.²

4. **Petition on appeal.** The appellant files a petition on appeal within 15 days after the filing of the notice of appeal or the appeal is dismissed. *See* rules 6.102(1)(b), 6.201.

5. **Response to petition.** A response to a petition may be filed within 15 days of service of the petition. *See* rule 6.202.

6. **Reply to issues raised in cross-appeal.** If a cross-appeal is filed the appellant/cross-appellee may file a reply to the cross-appeal issues within seven days after service of the appellee/cross-appellant's response. An appellant may not file a reply if the appellee has not filed a cross-appeal. *See* rule 6.203.

7. **Transmission of record.** Within 30 days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant requests that the clerk of the district court transmit the record to the clerk of the supreme court.³ *See* rule 6.204.

8. **Briefing.** Briefing is done only when directed by the appellate court. *See* rule 6.205.

NOTES

¹ The Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure govern the procedure in all appeals. These timetables are merely illustrative and may not cover every procedural situation.

² *See* rule 6.805 if the appellee wishes to designate additional parts of the transcript and/or if a dispute arises about which parts of the proceedings are to be transcribed.

³ An appellant should request the transmission of the remaining record by sending a letter to the district court clerk with a copy to the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1502 to 6.1600 Reserved.

**DIVISION XVI
TABLES**

Rule 6.1601 Tables**Rule 6.1601 — Table A: Technical Requirements of a Brief**

| Document | Number of Copies to be Filed | Cover Color | Time to File Proof Copy | Time to File Final Brief | Number of Copies to be Served | Length of Handwritten Brief | Length of Brief Line Option (monospaced typeface) | Length of Brief Word Option (proportionally spaced typeface) |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Appellant's Brief | 2 proof briefs 18 final briefs | Blue | 50 days after the clerk gives notice that the last transcript has been filed; if no transcript, 50 days after service of the combined certificate or the filing of any approved statement of the evidence | 14 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 50 Pages | 1300 lines | 14,000 words |
| Appellee's Brief & Appellee/Cross-Appellant's Brief | 2 proof briefs 18 final briefs | Red | 30 days after service of appellant's proof brief | 14 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 50 Pages | 1300 lines | 14,000 words |
| Appellant's Reply Brief | 2 proof briefs 18 final briefs | Gray | 21 days after service of appellee's proof brief | 14 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 25 Pages | 650 lines | 7000 words |
| Appellant's Reply/Cross-Appellee's Brief | 2 proof briefs 18 final briefs | Gray | 21 days after service of appellee/cross-appellant's proof brief | 14 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 50 pages | 1300 lines | 14,000 words |
| Appellee/Cross-Appellant's Reply Brief | 18 final briefs | Gray | Not applicable | 14 days after service of appellant's reply/cross-appellee's proof reply brief | 1 copy | 25 pages | 650 lines | 7000 words |
| Amicus Curiae Brief | 18 final briefs | Green | Within the time allowed the party whose position the brief will support | 14 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 25 pages | 650 lines | 7000 words |
| Appendix | 18 copies | White | Not applicable | 21 days after service of appellee's proof brief | 1 copy | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| Petition for Rehearing in Court of Appeals* | 18 copies | | Not applicable | 7 days after court of appeals' decision | 1 copy | 10 pages | 260 lines | 2800 words |
| Application for Further Review | 18 copies | Yellow | Not applicable | 20 days after the filing of the court of appeals' decision | 1 copy | 20 pages | 520 lines | 5600 words |
| Resistance to Application for Further Review | 18 copies | Orange | Not applicable | 10 days after service of application for further review | 1 copy | 20 pages | 520 lines | 5600 words |
| Petition for Rehearing in Supreme Court | 18 copies | | Not applicable | 14 days after supreme court decision | 1 copy | 10 pages | 260 lines | 2800 words |

* Filing a petition for rehearing in the court of appeals does not stay the time for filing an application for further review.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1601 — Table B: Technical Requirements of a Brief When Expedited Times for Filing Apply

| Document | Number of Copies to be Filed | Cover Color | Time to File Proof Copy | Time to File Final Brief | Number of Copies to be Served | Length of Handwritten Brief | Length of Brief Line Option (monospaced typeface) | Length of Brief Word Option (proportionally spaced typeface) |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Appellant's Brief | 2 proof briefs 18 final briefs | Blue | 25 days after the clerk gives notice that the last transcript has been filed; if no transcript, 25 days after service of the combined certificate or the filing of any approved statement of the evidence | 7 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 50 pages | 1300 lines | 14,000 words |
| Appellee's Brief & Appellee/Cross-Appellant's Brief | 2 proof briefs 18 final briefs | Red | 15 days after service of appellant's proof brief | 7 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 50 pages | 1300 lines | 14,000 words |
| Appellant's Reply Brief | 2 proof briefs 18 final briefs | Gray | 15 days after service of appellee's proof brief | 7 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 25 pages | 650 lines | 7000 words |
| Appellant's Reply/Cross-Appellee's Brief | 2 proof briefs 18 final briefs | Gray | 15 days after service of appellee/cross-appellant's proof brief | 7 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 50 pages | 1300 lines | 14,000 words |
| Appellee/Cross-Appellant's Reply Brief | 18 final briefs | Gray | Not applicable | 7 days after service of appellant's reply/cross-appellee's proof reply brief | 1 copy | 25 pages | 650 lines | 7000 words |
| Amicus Curiae Brief | 18 final briefs | Green | Within the time allowed the party whose position the brief will support | 7 days after service of the appendix | 1 proof brief 1 final brief | 25 pages | 650 lines | 7000 words |
| Appendix | 18 copies | White | Not applicable | 15 days after service of appellee's proof brief | 1 copy | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| Petition for Rehearing in Court of Appeals* | 18 copies | | Not applicable | 7 days after court of appeals' decision | 1 copy | 10 pages | 260 lines | 2800 words |
| Application for Further Review | 18 copies | Yellow | Not applicable | 20 days after the filing of the court of appeals' decision | 1 copy | 20 pages | 520 lines | 5600 words |
| Resistance to Application for Further Review | 18 copies | Orange | Not applicable | 10 days after service of application for further review | 1 copy | 20 pages | 520 lines | 5600 words |
| Petition for Rehearing in Supreme Court | 18 copies | | Not applicable | 14 days after supreme court opinion | 1 copy | 10 pages | 260 lines | 2800 words |

* Filing a petition for rehearing in the court of appeals does not stay the time to file an application for further review.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1601 — Table C: Contents of a Brief

| BRIEF SECTION | APPELLANT | APPELLEE | REPLY | COUNTED IN PAGE, LINE, OR WORD LIMITATION |
|---|-----------|---|-------|---|
| Table of contents | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| Table of authorities | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| Statement of the issues | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| Routing statement | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| Statement of the case | YES | Only if dissatisfied with appellant's version | NO | YES |
| Statement of the facts | YES | Only if dissatisfied with appellant's version | NO | YES |
| Error preservaton statement | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| Scope and standard of appellate review | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| Argument | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| A conclusion stating the precise relief sought | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Request for oral or nonoral submission | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| Certificate of cost | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| Certificate of compliance | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| Certificate of service | YES | YES | YES | NO |

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

CHAPTER 20

COURT RECORDS

Rule 20.1

Court records

Rule 20.2

Reports and transcripts of court proceedings

CHAPTER 20

COURT RECORDS

Rule 20.1 Court records. The rules in this chapter govern the creation, storage, retention, duplication, reproduction, disposition, destruction of, and public access to records of the judicial branch of government.

20.1(1) “Records of the judicial branch of government” are all records, regardless of physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received in connection with the transaction of official business of the judicial branch of government and consist of court records and administrative records.

20.1(2) “Court records” are the contents of the court file, including the docket and other similar records generated to document activity in a case, transcripts filed with the clerk, documentary exhibits in the custody of the clerk, and any record of court proceedings produced by means authorized by the supreme court.

20.1(3) “Administrative records” are all records other than court records made or received by the judicial branch pursuant to court rule or state law, or in connection with the transaction of official business of any judicial branch entity.

[Court Order January 6, 2010]

Rule 20.2 Reports and transcripts of court proceedings. The supreme court shall designate the types of court proceedings that must be reported and prescribe the manner, procedures and equipment to be used for creating, retaining, duplicating, reproducing and destroying a report of any proceeding in any court in this state.

[Court Order January 6, 2010]

CHAPTER 31

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Rule 31.1 | Board of law examiners |
| Rule 31.2 | Registration by law students |
| Rule 31.3 | Required examinations |
| Rule 31.4 | Transfer and banking of MBE scaled scores |
| Rule 31.5 | Bar examination application—contents and deadlines |
| Rule 31.6 | Fee |
| Rule 31.7 | Affidavit of intent to practice |
| Rule 31.8 | Degree requirement |
| Rule 31.9 | Moral character and fitness |
| Rule 31.10 | Preservation of anonymity |
| Rule 31.11 | Appeal and review |
| Rule 31.12 | Admission of attorneys from other jurisdictions—requirements and fees |
| Rule 31.13 | Proofs of qualifications; oath or affirmation |
| Rule 31.14 | Admission pro hac vice before Iowa courts and administrative agencies |
| Rule 31.15 | Permitted practice by law students |
| Rule 31.16 | Registration of house counsel |
| Rule 31.17 | Provision of legal services following determination of major disaster |
| Rule 31.18 | Licensing and practice of foreign legal consultants |
| Rules 31.19 to 31.24 | Reserved |
| Rule 31.25 | Forms |
| Form 1: | Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice — District Court |
| Form 2: | Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice — Supreme Court |
| Form 3: | Registration statement for lawyer engaging in temporary practice following determination of major disaster |

CHAPTER 31 ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Rule 31.1 Board of law examiners.

31.1(1) *Composition.*

a. The board of law examiners shall consist of five persons admitted to practice law in this state and two persons not admitted to practice law in this state. Members shall be appointed by the supreme court. A member admitted to practice law shall be actively engaged in the practice of law in this state.

b. Appointment shall be for three-year terms and shall commence on July 1 of the year in which the appointment is made. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the supreme court. Members shall serve no more than three terms or nine years, whichever is less.

c. The members thus appointed shall sign a written oath to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office and shall file the oath in the office of professional regulation. They shall be compensated for their services in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 602.10106.

d. The supreme court may appoint temporary examiners to assist the board, who shall receive their actual and necessary expenses to be paid from funds appropriated to the board.

e. The members of the board of law examiners and the temporary examiners shall be paid a per diem in an amount to be set by the supreme court for each day spent in conducting the examinations of the applicants for admission to the bar and in performing and conducting administrative duties and shall also be reimbursed for additional expenses¹ necessarily incurred in the performance of such duties.

f. The assistant director for admissions of the office of professional regulation shall serve as the principal administrator for the board of law examiners. Wherever in this chapter a reference to the “assistant director” appears, it shall refer to the assistant director for admissions of the office of professional regulation.

g. The board shall have an administrative committee consisting of the chair, the director of the office of professional regulation and a nonlawyer member of the board appointed by the court. The administrative committee shall, at least 60 days prior to the start of each fiscal year, submit to the court for consideration and approval a budget covering the board’s operations for the upcoming fiscal year. Approval of the budget by the court shall authorize payment as provided in the budget. A separate bank account designated as the admissions operating account shall be maintained for payment of authorized expenditures as provided in the approved budget. Fees or other funds received or collected as directed in this chapter or in accordance with an approved interagency agreement shall be deposited in the admissions operating account for payment of the board’s authorized expenditures.

h. Claims against members of the board and the director, assistant directors, and the staff of the office of professional regulation are subject to the Iowa Tort Claims Act set forth in Iowa Code chapter 669.

31.1(2) *Duties.*

a. The board may adopt rules to govern the method of conducting the bar examination. Such rules shall be consistent with these rules and are subject to supreme court approval.

b. The authority to pass on the sufficiency of applications for permission to take the bar examination is vested in the board of law examiners, subject to review by the supreme court.

c. The members of the board authorized to grade examinations shall make the final decision on passage or failure of each applicant, subject to the rules of the supreme court. The board shall also recommend to the supreme court for admission to practice law in this state all applicants who pass the examination and who meet the requisite character and fitness requirements. The board, in its discretion, may permit an applicant to take the bar examination prior to finally approving that person as to character and fitness. It may impose specific conditions for admission based on its evaluation of character and fitness and shall withhold recommendation of admission until those conditions are satisfied. An applicant who passes the bar examination shall satisfy such character and fitness conditions and any other conditions imposed by the board within one year of the date of the applicant’s passage of the examination. This period may be extended by the board upon the applicant’s showing of good cause. If any conditions imposed are not satisfied within the applicable period of time, the applicant’s passage of the examination is null and void and the applicant must

1. See Iowa Ct. Rs. 22.19, 22.20, 22.21(2).

retake the bar examination in order to gain admission. The supreme court shall make the final determination as to those persons who shall be admitted to practice in this state.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 20, 1976; April 17, 1990, effective June 1, 1990; January 17, 1995, effective March 1, 1995; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 31.2 Registration by law students.

31.2(1) Every person intending to apply for admission to the bar of this state by examination shall, by November 1 of the year in which the person commences the study of law in an accredited law school, register with the Iowa board of law examiners on forms furnished by the board and pay the required fee of \$25. The board may designate data submitted as a confidential record. Any confidential data shall be segregated by the board and the assistant director from the portion of the registration filed as a public record.

31.2(2) If any person shall fail to so register, the board may, if it finds that a strict enforcement of this rule would work a hardship and that sufficient excuse exists for failing to comply with rule 31.2(1), waive the requirements of this rule as to the date of filing. Refusal of the board to waive such requirement shall be subject to review by the supreme court. If the registration is not on file by the November 1 registration deadline, but is on file by December 1 preceding the July examination or July 1 preceding the February examination, the registration fee will be \$75. If the registration is not on file by the November 1 registration deadline, but is on file by April 1 preceding the July examination or November 1 preceding the February examination, the registration fee will be \$150. This fee is not refundable and shall be in addition to the fee required under rule 31.6. The failure to file the registration by the November 1 deadline of rule 31.2(1) may result in delays in conducting the board's character and fitness investigation. The board will not expedite its character and fitness investigation because the registration form is not timely filed. The registrant will not be eligible for admission to the bar until the character and fitness process is completed.

31.2(3) Registration as a law student under this rule is not deemed an application for permission to take the bar examination.

31.2(4) The registration shall be accompanied by letters prepared by three persons not related to applicant by consanguinity or affinity attesting to the registrant's good moral character.

31.2(5) The board shall review each registration and may require the personal presence of any registrant at such time and place as the board may prescribe for interview and examination concerning the registrant's character and fitness. The board may at any time find it advisable to make further inquiry into the character, fitness and general qualifications of the registrant, and with regard to each registration, the board shall have all of the powers given it in respect to inquiry and investigation of candidates for admission to the bar.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 20, 1976; December 16, 1983—received for publication May 30, 1984; February 16, 1990, effective March 15, 1990; April 16, 1992, effective July 1, 1992; March 26, 1993, effective July 1, 1993; December 2, 1993; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 112); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; April 9, 2009]

Rule 31.3 Required examinations.

31.3(1) *Iowa bar examination.* Beginning with the February 2009 administration of the Iowa bar examination, the provisions of this rule shall apply to the dates and content of the bar examination.

a. Written examinations for admission to the bar shall be held in Polk County, Iowa, commencing with a mandatory orientation session on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in February and on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in July.

b. The examination shall consist of three components: the Multistate Essay Examination (MEE), the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE), and the Multistate Performance Test (MPT). There shall be one three-hour MEE session consisting of six questions, one MPT session consisting of two 90-minute performance tests, and two MBE sessions consisting of 100 multiple-choice questions each. The MEE portion of the examination shall consist of questions selected by the board from the following subjects:

- (1) Business associations
 1. Agency and partnership
 2. Corporations and LLCs
- (2) Conflict of laws

- (3) Constitutional law (Federal)
- (4) Contracts (including Uniform Commercial Code (Sales) (Art. 2))
- (5) Criminal law and procedure
- (6) Evidence (based on the Federal rules of evidence)
- (7) Family law
- (8) Federal civil procedure
- (9) Real property
- (10) Torts
- (11) Trusts and Estates
 - 1. Decedents' estates
 - 2. Trusts and future interests
- (12) Uniform Commercial Code
 - 1. Negotiable instruments (Commercial Paper) (Art. 3)
 - 2. Secured transactions (Art. 9)

Some MEE questions may include issues from more than one area of law. Conflict of laws issues are embedded in the other MEE topic areas. They do not appear as stand-alone questions. Uniform Commercial Code issues may require the applicants to know the general principles and applicable definitions set forth in Art. 1. Complete subject matter outlines for the MEE are available on the website of National Conference of Bar Examiners.

c. Applicants must achieve a combined scaled score of 266 or above in order to pass the examination. All passes and all failures shall be on a vote of at least four members of the board of law examiners admitted to practice law in Iowa.

31.3(2) *Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.* Every applicant for admission to practice law in the state of Iowa must have on file with the assistant director examination results from the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners no later than April 1 preceding the July examination or November 1 preceding the February examination. Each applicant must obtain a scaled score of at least 80 in order to be admitted to practice law in Iowa. MPRE scores shall only be accepted for three years after the date the MPRE is taken.

It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that a score report from the National Conference of Bar Examiners is sent to the assistant director by the date indicated above.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 17, 1984; October 23, 1985, effective November 1, 1985; January 3, 1996; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 101); July 26, 1996; September 12, 1996; October 3, 1997; July 11, 2000; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; August 28, 2006; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; September 17, 2008]

Rule 31.4 Transfer and banking of MBE scaled scores.

31.4(1) Applicants may transfer any MBE scaled score they received in another jurisdiction from one of the last four administrations of the MBE immediately preceding the deadline for filing the application for the Iowa bar examination. Applicants must indicate their intent to transfer an MBE score on their bar application. The applicant's MBE score from a prior examination must be certified from the other jurisdiction or the National Conference of Bar Examiners by November 1 preceding the February examination and by April 1 preceding the July examination. Applicants may not transfer MBE scaled scores from a concurrent administration of the test.

31.4(2) Applicants may rely upon an MBE scaled score obtained on one of the last four Iowa bar examination administrations immediately preceding the deadline for filing the application for a subsequent bar examination. Applicants choosing to rely upon their prior MBE scaled score shall indicate their intention on the bar application form.

31.4(3) Applicants who choose to rely on a transferred or banked MBE scaled score shall only be required to take the MPT and MEE portions of the bar examination. Such applicants will not be permitted to take the MBE portion of the examination. Applicants who fail to meet the above deadlines for indicating their intention to transfer or bank MBE scores will not be allowed to do so and must sit for all portions of the Iowa examination. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the scaled MBE score is sent to the assistant director by the pertinent date indicated above.

[Court Order June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 102); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; September 17, 2008]

Rule 31.5 Bar examination application—contents and deadlines.

31.5(1) The board of law examiners and the assistant director shall prepare such forms as may be necessary for application for examination. The application shall require the applicant to demonstrate the applicant is a person of honesty, integrity, and trustworthiness, and one who appreciates and will adhere to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct as adopted by the supreme court, together with such other information as the board and the assistant director determine necessary and proper.

31.5(2) Every applicant for admission to the bar shall make application, under oath, and upon a form furnished by the assistant director. The applicant shall file the application with the assistant director no later than April 1 preceding the July examination or November 1 preceding the February examination. An applicant who fails the Iowa bar examination and wants to take the next examination must file a new application within 30 days of the date the applicant's score is posted in the office of professional regulation. There shall be no waiver of these deadlines. If any changes occur after the application is filed which affect the applicant's answers, the applicant must amend the application. A new and complete application shall be filed for each examination for admission.

31.5(3) The board may designate portions of the data submitted for this purpose by the applicant or third parties as a confidential record. The board and the assistant director shall segregate that portion of the application data deemed confidential from the portion which is filed as a public record. In the event of a request for a hearing on character or fitness under rule 31.11(4) following an initial determination by the board, it may designate any additional information received at the hearing and all proceedings before the board as a confidential record.

[Court Order October 14, 1968; July 2, 1975; November 21, 1977; March 20, 1987, effective June 1, 1987; February 16, 1990, effective March 15, 1990; March 26, 1993, effective July 1, 1993; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 103); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 20, 2007, effective July 1, 2007; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; September 17, 2008]

Rule 31.6 Fee. Every applicant for admission to the bar upon examination shall, as a part of the application, remit to the Iowa board of law examiners a fee in the amount of \$325. This fee is not refundable and cannot be applied to a subsequent application.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; December 16, 1983—received for publication May 30, 1984; April 16, 1992, effective July 1, 1992; March 26, 1993, effective July 1, 1993; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 113); October 11, 2001; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 31.7 Affidavit of intent to practice. All applicants for the Iowa bar examination shall demonstrate a bona fide intention to practice law in Iowa. This showing must be by affidavit made before an officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal.

The affidavit must include the applicant's designation of the clerk of the supreme court as the applicant's agent for service of process in Iowa for all purposes.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; November 21, 1977; October 28, 1982; December 30, 1983; April 25, 1985; March 23, 1994, effective July 1, 1994; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 105); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 31.8 Degree requirement. No person shall be permitted to take the examination for admission without proof that the person has received the degree of LL.B. or J.D. from a reputable law school fully approved by the American Bar Association. Proof of this requirement shall be by affidavit of the dean of such law school, and shall show that the applicant has actually and in good faith pursued the study of law resulting in the degree required by this rule. The affidavit must be made before an officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal.

If an applicant is a student in such a law school and expects to receive the degree of LL.B. or J.D. within 45 days from the first day of the July or February examination, the applicant shall be permitted to take the examination upon the filing of an affidavit by the dean of said school stating that the dean expects the applicant to receive such a degree within this time. No certificate of admission or license to practice law shall be issued until the applicant has received the required degree. If the applicant fails to obtain the degree within the 45-day period, the results of the applicant's examination shall be null and void.

[Court Order July 15, 1963; February 9, 1967; December 30, 1971; February 15, 1973; July 2, 1975; November 21, 1977; June 13, 1983; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 106); May 2, 1997; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 31.9 Moral character and fitness.

31.9(1) The Iowa board of law examiners shall make an investigation of the moral character and fitness of any applicant and may procure the services of any bar association, agency, organization, or individual qualified to make a moral character or fitness report.

Immediately upon the filing of the application, the chairperson of the Iowa board of law examiners shall notify the president of a local bar association and the county attorney of the county in which the applicant resides of the filing of the application. If either of said officers is possessed of information which reflects adversely on the moral character or fitness of the applicant, such information shall be transmitted to the chairperson of the board of law examiners not less than 60 days in advance of the holding of the examination.

The Iowa board of law examiners shall, subject to review by the supreme court, determine whether or not the applicant is of good moral character and fitness.

31.9(2) The supreme court may refuse to issue a license to practice law to an applicant for admission to the bar by examination or on motion who fails to comply with a support order.

a. Procedure. The child support recovery unit (the unit) shall file any certificate of noncompliance which involves an applicant with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the applicant, shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.19(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to issue a license to practice law to the applicant instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing from the applicant, the clerk of district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.19(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance, or, if necessary, shall immediately take such steps as are necessary to issue a license to the applicant if the applicant is otherwise eligible under rules of the supreme court.

d. Sharing information. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule or statute concerning the confidentiality of records, the clerk of the supreme court and the director of the office of professional regulation are authorized to share information with the unit for the sole purpose of allowing the unit to identify applicants subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 252J or 598.

31.9(3) The Iowa supreme court may refuse to issue a license to practice law to an applicant for admission to the bar by examination or on motion who defaults on an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission.

a. Procedure. The College Student Aid Commission (the commission) shall file any certificate of noncompliance which involves an applicant with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the applicant, shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.20(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to issue a license to practice law to the applicant instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing from the applicant, the clerk of district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.20(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance, or, if necessary, shall immediately take such steps as are necessary to issue a license to the applicant if the applicant is otherwise eligible under rules of the court.

31.9(4) The supreme court may refuse to issue a license to practice law to an applicant for admission to the bar by examination or on motion who defaults on an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue (the unit).

a. Procedure. The unit shall file any certificate of noncompliance which involves an applicant with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the applicant, shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.21(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to issue a license to practice law to the applicant instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing from the applicant, the clerk of the district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.21(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance, or, if

necessary, shall immediately take such steps as are necessary to issue a license to the applicant if the applicant is otherwise eligible under rules of the supreme court.

d. Sharing information. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule or statute concerning the confidentiality of records, the clerk of the supreme court and the director of the office of professional regulation are authorized to share information with the unit for the sole purpose of allowing the unit to identify applicants subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 272D.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 104); December 20, 1996; November 25, 1998; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 31.10 Preservation of anonymity. Each applicant permitted to take the bar examination shall be randomly assigned a number at the beginning of the examination, by which number the applicant shall be known throughout the examination.

Either the assistant director or the director of the office of professional regulation, or their representatives, shall prepare a list of the applicants, showing the number assigned to each at the beginning of the examination, certify to such facts, seal said list in an envelope immediately after the beginning of said examination and retain the same sealed, in their possession, unopened until after the applicant's score has been properly recorded. The envelope shall then be opened in the presence of the Iowa board of law examiners and the correct name entered opposite the number assigned to each applicant, in the presence of the Iowa board of law examiners.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 107); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 31.11 Appeal and review.

31.11(1) One failed bar exam. An applicant who has failed the Iowa bar examination only once shall have no right of appeal, but the applicant may apply to take a subsequent regular examination.

31.11(2) Two or more failed bar exams.

a. An applicant who has failed two or more Iowa bar examinations may appeal from the board's determination as to the scoring of the written portion of the bar examination as follows:

(1) The applicant, and the applicant's attorney if a member of the Iowa bar, may examine the applicant's most recent examination paper in the office of professional regulation and obtain copies thereof at the applicant's expense.

(2) Only an applicant who scored 260 points or higher on the exam may appeal.

(3) An applicant may appeal the scoring of no more than four of the applicant's answers.

(4) The applicant may file an appeal no later than 30 days after the date the applicant's score is posted in the office of professional regulation. The applicant shall file the original and one copy of the appeal with the assistant director. The appeal must comply with the following requirements:

1. The appeal shall specify which answers are being appealed and shall not contain any argument, analysis, or supporting authorities.

2. The appeal shall include all dates on which the applicant previously took Iowa bar examinations.

3. The appeal shall include the applicant's name, address, phone number, and e-mail address.

4. The appeal shall be signed by the applicant and the applicant's attorney, if any.

5. The applicant shall attach copies of those answers the applicant is appealing.

(5) The applicant shall pay an appeal fee of \$100.

b. When an appeal has been filed, the board shall apply the following procedures:

(1) The attorney members of the board will review each answer the applicant has appealed. The answers shall be submitted on an anonymous basis without oral argument or hearing. The applicant's other answers will not be considered. If at least three of those members agree that an answer should receive a different score (whether higher or lower), that score will be used to determine the applicant's scaled score.

(2) Following its review of those answers that the applicant has appealed, the board shall either affirm its previous decision or recommend to the supreme court that the applicant be admitted to the practice of law in Iowa. The original of the decision shall be filed with the supreme court clerk, and a copy shall be mailed by the clerk to the applicant at the address shown in the petition. The board's determination shall be subject to supreme court review in accordance with the provisions of rule 31.11(4).

31.11(3) Denial of permission to take bar exam; denial of recommendation for admission. When the board of law examiners determines that any person who registers or makes application should not

be permitted to take a bar examination, or that an applicant who has passed a bar examination should not be recommended for admission to practice law in Iowa, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of its determination.

a. The notice shall provide that the applicant is entitled to a hearing to challenge the determination upon filing a written request for hearing with the assistant director within ten days after service of the notice.

b. The assistant director shall serve the notice on the applicant by mail to the address shown on the person's application.

c. If no request for hearing is filed, the board's determination shall be final and not subject to review.

d. If a request for hearing is filed, the chairperson of the board shall appoint a lawyer member of the board to act as hearing officer. The hearing officer shall promptly set a hearing, and the assistant director shall notify the applicant by mail at least ten days before the hearing date of the time and place of hearing.

e. Not less than ten days before the hearing date the board shall furnish the applicant with copies of all documents and summaries of all other information relied on by the board in making its determination.

f. The clerk of court in the county where the hearing is held shall have authority to issue any necessary subpoenas for the hearing.

g. At the hearing the applicant shall have the right to appear in person and by counsel. The board may be represented by the attorney general of the State of Iowa or a duly appointed assistant attorney general. The hearing shall be reported. The hearing officer shall take judicial notice of the information considered by the board in the case and shall consider such additional evidence and arguments as may be presented at the hearing. At the hearing, the board shall first present any additional evidence or information that it deems necessary to the proceeding. Thereafter the applicant shall present evidence. The attorney for the board may offer rebuttal evidence at the discretion of the hearing officer. In presiding at the hearing the hearing officer shall have the power and authority possessed by administrative hearing officers generally.

h. Within 30 days after completion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall provide the board with a hearing transcript, exhibits, and written summary of the evidence, without fact findings or legal conclusions. Based on this information, the board shall make and file with the assistant director its final determination. The assistant director shall, by mail, promptly notify the applicant of the board's final determination.

31.11(4) *Review by supreme court.* Any applicant aggrieved by a final determination of the board made pursuant to rule 31.11(2)(b)(2) or rule 31.11(3)(h) may file a petition requesting review of the determination in the supreme court of Iowa within 20 days of the mailing of notice of final determination. If no such petition is filed within the 20-day period, the board's determination shall not be subject to review. A petition for review shall state all claims of error and reasons for challenging the board's determination. The board shall transmit to the supreme court its files and complete record in the case. Unless the court orders otherwise the petition shall be deemed submitted for the court's review on the record previously made. After consideration of the record, the court shall enter its order sustaining or denying the petition. The order of the court shall be conclusive. No subsequent application for admission by a person denied under rule 31.11(3)(h) shall be considered by the board unless authorized by the court upon the person's motion accompanied by a prima facie showing of a substantial change of circumstances.

31.11(5) *Costs of appeal.* In the event an applicant or person who is registered takes an appeal under rule 31.11(2) or 31.11(3) and is unsuccessful, the costs of the appeal shall be taxed against the unsuccessful applicant and judgment therefor may be entered in the district court of that person's county of residence, if an Iowa resident, or in the district court for Polk County if a nonresident.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 20, 1976; April 25, 1985; March 31, 1986, effective May 1, 1986; April 17, 1990, effective June 1, 1990; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 117.1) July 19, 1999; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 20, 2007, effective July 1, 2007; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 31.12 Admission of attorneys from other jurisdictions—requirements and fees.

31.12(1) An applicant who meets the requirements of this rule and rule 31.13 may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted to the practice of law in this state without examination.

31.12(2) The applicant shall file the application with the National Conference of Bar Examiners through their online character and fitness application process at <http://www.ncbex.org/ea> unless an exception is granted by the Office of Professional Regulation. The applicant shall pay a nonrefundable administrative fee of \$325 to the Office of Professional Regulation at the time of filing the application. The character investigation services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners shall be procured in all cases where application for admission on motion is made. The applicant shall pay an investigative fee of \$300 to the National Conference of Bar Examiners at the time of filing the application.

31.12(3) The application and supporting affidavits, which shall contain specific facts and details as opposed to conclusions and which shall be made before an officer authorized to administer oaths, must demonstrate the following:

a. The applicant has been admitted to the bar of any other state of the United States or the District of Columbia, has practiced law five full years while licensed within the seven years immediately preceding the date of the application, and still holds a license.

b. The applicant is a person of honesty, integrity, and trustworthiness, and one who will adhere to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. In evaluating this factor the court may consider any findings filed with the Office of Professional Regulation by the Commission on the Unauthorized Practice of Law pursuant to Iowa Ct. R. 37.3.

c. The applicant is not currently subject to lawyer discipline in any other jurisdiction.

31.12(4) The applicant shall provide such information as the court deems necessary and proper in connection with the application. If any changes occur that affect the applicant's answers, the applicant must immediately amend the application.

31.12(5) The applicant shall designate the supreme court clerk for service of process.

31.12(6) For purposes of this rule, the practice of law shall include the following activities:

a. Representation of one or more clients in the practice of law.

b. Service as a lawyer with a local, state, or federal agency.

c. The teaching of law as a full-time instructor in a law school approved by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association in this state or some other state.

d. The discharge of actual legal duties as a member of one of the armed services of the United States, if certified as the practice of law by the judge advocate general of such service.

e. Service as a judge in a federal, state, or local court of record.

f. Service as a judicial law clerk.

g. Service as corporate counsel.

h. Service as an employee or officer of any business, but only if such service would ordinarily constitute the practice of law and was performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant has been admitted to practice.

31.12(7) For purposes of this rule, the practice of law shall not include work that, as undertaken, constituted the unauthorized practice of law in the jurisdiction in which it was performed or in the jurisdiction in which the clients receiving the unauthorized services were located.

31.12(8) The following applicants shall not be eligible for admission on motion:

a. An applicant who has failed a bar examination administered in this state within five years of the date of filing of the application under this rule.

b. An applicant who has failed five or more bar examinations.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 20, 1976; February 12, 1981; Note September 30, 1981; Court Order December 17, 1982; December 30, 1983; April 23, 1985; November 8, 1985; March 31, 1986, effective May 1, 1986; November 21, 1991, effective January 2, 1992; November 30, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; January 17, 1995, effective March 1, 1995; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 114); May 2, 1997; October 11, 2001; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 22, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; August 6, 2007; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008; October 15, 2008; August 10, 2009; January 19, 2010]

Rule 31.13 Proofs of qualifications; oath or affirmation.

31.13(1) *Required certificates, affidavit, and fingerprint card.* The following proofs must be filed with the Office of Professional Regulation to qualify an applicant for admission under rule 31.12:

a. A certificate of admission in the applicant's state of licensure.

b. A certificate of a clerk or judge of a court of record, or of a judge advocate general or an administrative law judge, that the applicant was regularly engaged in the practice of law in said state for five years. If, due to the nature of the applicant's practice, the applicant cannot obtain a

certificate from a clerk, judge, judge advocate general, or an administrative law judge, the applicant shall file a petition seeking leave to file an alternative certificate demonstrating good cause why the certificate cannot be obtained. If the supreme court grants the petition, the applicant shall file an affidavit detailing the nature, dates, and locations of the applicant's practice, along with an affidavit of a supervising attorney or another lawyer attesting to the applicant's practice over that period.

c. A certificate of an applicant's good moral character from a judge or clerk of the Iowa district court or of a court where the applicant has practiced within the last five years.

d. A completed fingerprint card.

31.13(2) Oath or affirmation.

a. An applicant whose application for admission without examination is granted must appear for admission before a supreme court justice unless the supreme court orders otherwise based upon a satisfactory showing of exceptional circumstances.

b. An applicant may file a petition seeking permission to be administered the lawyer's oath or affirmation in the jurisdiction in which the applicant is currently licensed or before a judge advocate general if the applicant is currently a member of one of the armed services of the United States. The petition must set forth in detail: the exceptional circumstances that render the applicant unable to appear for admission before a justice of the supreme court of Iowa in light of the applicant's professed intention to practice law in Iowa; the name, title, business address, and telephone number of the justice, judge, clerk of court, court administrator, or the judge advocate general who will administer the lawyer's oath or affirmation; and the statute or court rule authorizing that person to administer an oath or affirmation.

c. If the supreme court grants the petition, the Office of Professional Regulation shall forward all required documents to the applicant. The applicant will be deemed admitted to the Iowa bar on the date the completed documents are filed with the Office of Professional Regulation.

d. The applicant must take the lawyer's oath or affirmation from an Iowa justice, or file the completed paperwork from an out-of-state oath or affirmation, within six months after the date the application for admission on motion is granted or the application will be deemed to be denied.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; December 30, 1982; December 30, 1983; April 23, 1985; November 8, 1985; January 17, 1995, effective March 1, 1995; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 115); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 31, 2006; October 31, 2006; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008; October 15, 2008; January 19, 2010]

Rule 31.14 Admission pro hac vice before Iowa courts and administrative agencies.

31.14(1) Definitions.

a. An "out-of-state" lawyer is a person who:

(1) Is not admitted to practice law in this state but who is admitted in another state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or is licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant in any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia; and

(2) Is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction.

b. An out-of-state lawyer is "eligible" for admission pro hac vice if any of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The lawyer lawfully practices solely on behalf of the lawyer's employer and its commonly owned organizational affiliates, regardless of where such lawyer may reside or work.

(2) The lawyer neither resides nor is regularly employed at an office in this state.

(3) The lawyer resides in this state but (i) lawfully practices from offices in one or more other states and (ii) practices no more than temporarily in this state, whether pursuant to admission pro hac vice or in other lawful ways.

c. An "in-state" lawyer is a person admitted to practice law in this state and is not disbarred or suspended from practice in this state.

d. A "client" is a person or entity for whom the out-of-state lawyer has rendered services or by whom the lawyer has been retained prior to the lawyer's performance of services in this state.

e. "This state" refers to Iowa. This rule does not govern proceedings before a federal court or federal agency located in this state unless that body adopts or incorporates this rule.

31.14(2) Authority of court or agency to permit appearance by out-of-state lawyer.

a. *Court proceeding.* A court of this state may, in its discretion, admit an eligible out-of-state lawyer, who is retained to appear as attorney of record in a particular proceeding, only if the out-of-state lawyer appears with an in-state lawyer in that proceeding.

b. Administrative agency proceeding. If practice before an agency of this state is limited to lawyers, the agency may, using the same standards and procedures as a court, admit an eligible out-of-state lawyer who has been retained to appear in a particular agency proceeding as counsel in that proceeding pro hac vice, only if the out-of-state lawyer appears with an in-state lawyer in that proceeding.

c. Subsequent proceedings. Admission pro hac vice is limited to the particular court or agency proceeding for which admission was granted. An out-of-state lawyer must separately seek admission pro hac vice in any subsequent district or appellate court proceeding.

31.14(3) In-state lawyer's duties. When an out-of-state lawyer appears for a client in a proceeding pending in this state, either in the role of co-counsel of record with the in-state lawyer, or in an advisory or consultative role, the in-state lawyer who is co-counsel or counsel of record for that client in the proceeding remains responsible to the client and responsible for the conduct of the proceeding before the court or agency. It is the duty of the in-state lawyer to do all of the following:

- a.* Appear of record together with the out-of-state lawyer in the proceeding.
- b.* Actively participate in the proceeding. See Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct 32:5.5(c)(1).
- c.* Accept service on behalf of the out-of-state lawyer as required by Iowa Code section 602.10111.
- d.* Advise the client of the in-state lawyer's independent judgment on contemplated actions in the proceeding if that judgment differs from that of the out-of-state lawyer.

31.14(4) Application procedure. An eligible out-of-state lawyer seeking to appear in a proceeding pending in this state as counsel pro hac vice shall file a verified application with the court or agency where the litigation is filed. The out-of-state lawyer shall serve the application on all parties who have appeared in the proceeding, and shall include proof of service. Application forms for admission pro hac vice can be found in rule 31.25.

31.14(5) Required information for application. An application filed by the out-of-state lawyer shall contain all of the following information:

- a.* The out-of-state lawyer's residence and business addresses.
- b.* The name, address, and phone number of each client sought to be represented.
- c.* The courts before which the out-of-state lawyer has been admitted to practice and the respective period of admission and any jurisdiction in which the out-of-state lawyer has been licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant and the respective period of licensure.
- d.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been denied admission pro hac vice in this state. If so, specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made.
- e.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has had admission pro hac vice revoked in this state. If so, specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the revocation, and what findings were made.
- f.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been denied admission in any jurisdiction for reasons other than failure of a bar examination. If so, specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made.
- g.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been formally disciplined or sanctioned by any court in this state. If so, specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings.
- h.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been the subject of any injunction, cease-and-desist letter, or other action arising from a finding that the out-of-state lawyer engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in this state or elsewhere. If so, specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings.
- i.* Whether any formal, written disciplinary proceeding has been brought against the out-of-state lawyer by a disciplinary authority or unauthorized practice of law commission in any other jurisdiction within the last five years, and as to each such proceeding: the nature of the allegations, the name of the person or authority bringing such proceedings, the date the proceedings were initiated and finally concluded, the style of the proceedings, and the findings made and actions taken in connection with those proceedings.
- j.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been placed on probation by a disciplinary authority in any other jurisdiction. If so, specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the terms of the probation, and what findings were made.
- k.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been held formally in contempt or otherwise sanctioned by any court in a written order in the last five years for disobedience to its rules or orders, and, if so:

the nature of the allegations, the name of the court before which such proceedings were conducted, the date of the contempt order or sanction, the caption of the proceedings, and the substance of the court's rulings. A copy of the written order or transcript of the oral rulings shall be attached to the application.

l. The name and address of each court or agency and a full identification of each proceeding in which the out-of-state lawyer has filed an application to appear pro hac vice in this state within the preceding two years, the date of each application, and the outcome of the application.

m. An averment as to the out-of-state lawyer's familiarity with the rules of professional conduct, the disciplinary procedures of this state, the standards for professional conduct, the applicable local rules, and the procedures of the court or agency before which the out-of-state lawyer seeks to practice.

n. The name, address, telephone number, and personal identification number of an in-state lawyer in good standing of the bar of this state who will sponsor the out-of-state lawyer's pro hac vice request.

o. An acknowledgement that service upon the in-state lawyer in all matters connected with the proceedings has the same effect as if personally made upon the out-of-state lawyer.

p. If the out-of-state lawyer has appeared pro hac vice in this state in five proceedings within the preceding two years, the application shall contain a statement showing good cause why the out-of-state attorney should be admitted in the present proceeding.

q. Any other information the out-of-state lawyer deems necessary to support the application for admission pro hac vice.

31.14(6) *Objection to application.* A party to the proceeding may file an objection to the application or seek the court's or agency's imposition of conditions to its being granted. The objecting party must file with its objection a verified affidavit containing or describing information establishing a factual basis for the objection. The objecting party may seek denial of the application or modification of it. If the application has already been granted, the objecting party may move that the pro hac vice admission be revoked.

31.14(7) *Standard for admission.* The courts and agencies of this state have discretion as to whether to grant applications for admission pro hac vice. If there is no opposition, the court or agency has the discretion to grant or deny the application summarily. An application ordinarily should be granted unless the court or agency finds one of the following:

a. The admission of the out-of-state attorney pro hac vice may be detrimental to the prompt, fair, and efficient administration of justice.

b. The admission of the out-of-state attorney pro hac vice may be detrimental to legitimate interests of parties to the proceedings other than a client the out-of-state lawyer proposes to represent.

c. One or more of the clients the out-of-state lawyer proposes to represent may be at risk of receiving inadequate representation and cannot adequately appreciate that risk.

d. The out-of-state lawyer has appeared pro hac vice in this state in five proceedings within the preceding two years, unless the out-of-state lawyer can show good cause exists for admission.

31.14(8) *Revocation of admission.* Admission to appear as counsel pro hac vice in a proceeding may be revoked for any of the reasons listed in rule 31.14(7).

31.14(9) *Discipline, contempt, and sanction authority over the out-of-state lawyer.*

a. During the pendency of an application for admission pro hac vice and upon the granting of such application, an out-of-state lawyer submits to the authority of the courts of this state, the agencies of this state, and the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board for all conduct relating in any way to the proceeding in which the out-of-state lawyer seeks to appear. The out-of-state lawyer submits to these authorities for all of the lawyer's conduct (i) within the state while the proceeding is pending or (ii) arising out of or relating to the application or the proceeding. An out-of-state lawyer who has pro hac vice authority for a proceeding may be disciplined in the same manner as an in-state lawyer. *See Iowa R. Prof'l Conduct 32:8.5.*

b. The authority to which an out-of-state lawyer submits includes, but is not limited to, the enforcement of the rules of professional conduct, the rules of procedure of the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board, contempt and sanction procedures, applicable local rules, and court, agency, and board policies and procedures.

c. An out-of-state lawyer who appears before a court of this state or before an agency of this state when practice is limited to lawyers and who does not obtain admission pro hac vice is engaged in the unauthorized practice of law. *See Iowa R. Prof'l Conduct 32:5.5 cmt. 9.* If an out-of-state lawyer reasonably expects to be admitted pro hac vice, the lawyer may provide legal services that are in or

reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a court or agency in this state. *See* Iowa R. Prof'l Conduct 32:5.5(c)(2).

31.14(10) Familiarity with rules. An out-of-state lawyer shall become familiar with the rules of professional conduct, the rules of procedure of the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board, the standards for professional conduct, local court or agency rules, and the policies and procedures of the court or agency before which the out-of-state lawyer seeks to practice.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; June 22, 1976; December 2, 1993; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 116); April 1, 1999; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; September 27, 2006; March 15, 2007; June 3, 2009]

Rule 31.15 Permitted practice by law students.

31.15(1) A law student enrolled in a reputable law school as defined by rule 31.8 and Iowa Code section 602.10102 certified to the office of professional regulation by the dean of the school to have completed satisfactorily not less than the equivalent of three semesters of the work required by the school to qualify for the J.D. or LL.B. degree, may, under the following conditions, engage in the practice of law or appear as counsel in the trial or appellate courts of this state.

a. Appearance by students as defense counsel in a criminal matter in any court shall be confined to misdemeanors and shall be under the direct supervision of licensed Iowa counsel who shall be personally present.

b. Appearance by students in matters before the court of appeals or supreme court of Iowa shall be under the direct supervision of licensed Iowa counsel who shall be personally present.

c. Appearance by students in other matters shall be under the general supervision of licensed Iowa counsel, but such counsel need not be present in court unless required by order of the court.

31.15(2) A student who the dean certifies has completed not less than the equivalent of two semesters of work required to qualify for the J.D. or LL.B. degree may appear in a representative capacity in a contested case proceeding before an administrative agency. Appearance by students who have completed only two semesters of work shall be under the direct supervision of licensed Iowa counsel who shall be personally present.

31.15(3) No student may engage in the practice of law or appear as counsel in any court of this state or before an administrative agency unless such practice or appearance is part of an educational program approved by the faculty of the student's law school and not disapproved by the supreme court of the state of Iowa, and such program is supervised by at least one member of the law school's faculty.

31.15(4) A student shall not receive compensation other than general compensation from an employer-attorney or from a law-school-administered fund.

[Court Order April 4, 1967; May 15, 1972; January 14, 1974; April 8, 1975 [withdrawn]; April 9, 1975; April 8, 1980; April 28, 1987; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996 (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 120); January 9, 1998, effective February 2, 1998; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 4, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 31.16 Registration of house counsel.

31.16(1) Who must register. Any person who is not admitted to practice law in the state of Iowa, but who is admitted to practice law in any other United States jurisdiction, and who maintains an office or a systematic and continuous presence in this state for the practice of law as house counsel for a corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity engaged in business in Iowa must register and will then be allowed to practice law in this state without examination or admission to the Iowa bar. For purposes of this rule, "United States jurisdiction" includes the District of Columbia and any state, territory, or commonwealth of the United States.

31.16(2) Procedure for registering. A lawyer applying for registration under this rule shall submit an affidavit to the office of professional regulation certifying that:

a. The applicant has been lawfully admitted to practice and is a lawyer in good standing in another United States jurisdiction;

b. The applicant has not been disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction and has never been convicted of a felony;

c. While serving as counsel, the applicant will perform legal services solely for a corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity, including its subsidiaries and affiliates;

d. While serving as counsel, the applicant will not provide personal legal services to the employer's officers or employees; and

e. Said corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity is not engaged in the practice of law or provision of legal services.

31.16(3) Requirements for registration. Prior to being registered to practice in Iowa, the applicant must:

a. Pay a \$200 registration fee to the Client Security Commission;

b. Provide the commission with the applicant's social security number, date of birth, and e-mail address; and

c. Submit the following documents to the office of professional regulation:

(1) Proof of admission in jurisdictions of licensure;

(2) A certificate of good standing from the highest court of each jurisdiction of admission;

(3) A certificate from the disciplinary authority of each jurisdiction of admission stating that the applicant has not been suspended, disbarred, or disciplined and that no charges of professional misconduct are pending; or that identifies any suspensions, disbarments, or other disciplinary sanctions that have been imposed upon the applicant, and any pending charges, complaints, or grievances; and

(4) An affidavit by the corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity for which the applicant intends to provide services, certifying that:

1. The applicant will be employed by the entity;

2. To the best of its knowledge the applicant has been lawfully admitted to practice and is a lawyer in good standing in another United States jurisdiction;

3. To the best of its knowledge the applicant has not been disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction and has never been convicted of a felony;

4. While serving as counsel, the applicant will perform legal services solely for the corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity, including its subsidiaries and affiliates;

5. While serving as counsel, the applicant will not provide personal legal services to the employer's officers or employees;

6. The corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity is not engaged in the practice of law or provision of legal services; and

7. The entity will promptly notify the Client Security Commission of the termination of the applicant's employment.

(5) Any other document required to be submitted by the supreme court.

31.16(4) Court's discretion to approve registration. The supreme court shall have the discretion to grant or deny an application or to revoke a registration. The court may procure the character investigation services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners, at the applicant's expense, in any matter in which substantial questions regarding the applicant's character or fitness to practice law are implicated. The director of the office of professional regulation shall issue a certificate of registration upon the supreme court's approval of the application.

31.16(5) Discipline in other jurisdictions—notification. A lawyer who is practicing law in Iowa under this registration provision must immediately inform the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board in writing of any disciplinary action commenced or any discipline or sanction imposed against the lawyer in any other jurisdiction.

31.16(6) Limitation of activities. Registration under this rule does not authorize a lawyer to provide services to the lawyer's employer for which pro hac vice admission is required. A lawyer registered under this rule must therefore comply with the requirements for pro hac vice admission under rule 31.14 for any appearances before a court or an administrative agency.

31.16(7) Amnesty period. Any lawyer not licensed in this state who is employed as house counsel in Iowa on the effective date of this rule, July 1, 2005, shall not be deemed to have been engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in Iowa prior to registration under this rule if application for registration is made within 12 months of that date.

31.16(8) Practice pending registration. Any lawyer who becomes employed as house counsel in Iowa after the effective date of this rule, July 1, 2005, shall not be deemed to have engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in Iowa prior to registration under this rule if an application for registration is made within 90 days of the commencement of such employment.

31.16(9) *Annual statement and fee.* Any lawyer registered under this rule shall file an annual statement and pay the annual disciplinary fee as required by Iowa Ct. Rs. 39.5 and 39.8.

31.16(10) *Duration of registration—credit toward admission on motion.* A lawyer may practice law in Iowa under this registration provision for a period of up to five years. If the lawyer intends to continue practicing law in Iowa, the lawyer must, prior to the expiration of the five-year period, apply for admission on motion. *See* Iowa Ct. R. 31.12. The period of time the lawyer practices law in Iowa under the registration provisions of this rule may be used to satisfy the duration-of-practice requirement under rule 31.12(3)(b).

31.16(11) *Termination of employment.* When a lawyer ceases to be employed as house counsel with the corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity submitting the affidavit under rule 31.16(3)(c)(4), the lawyer's authorization to perform legal services under this rule terminates unless the lawyer complies with the requirements of rule 31.16(12). When the registered employment ceases, the employer and the lawyer shall immediately notify the Client Security Commission in writing that the lawyer's employment has ended.

31.16(12) *Change of employers.* If, within 90 days of ceasing to be employed by the employer submitting the affidavit under rule 31.16(3)(c)(4), a lawyer becomes employed by another employer and such employment meets all requirements of this rule, the lawyer's registration shall remain in effect, if within said 90-day period there is filed with the Client Security Commission:

- a. Written notification by the lawyer indicating the date on which the prior employment terminated, the date on which the new employment commenced, and the name of the new employer;
- b. Certification by the former employer that the termination of the employment was not based upon the lawyer's character or fitness or the lawyer's failure to comply with this rule; and
- c. The affidavit specified in rule 31.16(3)(c)(4), duly executed by the new employer.

31.16(13) *Discipline.* A lawyer registered under this rule shall be subject to the disciplinary authority of this jurisdiction to the same extent as lawyers licensed to practice law in this state.

31.16(14) *Denial of application or suspension of registration for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for registration or suspend a lawyer's registration under this rule for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue. The procedure shall be governed by rule 31.9(4).

31.16(15) *Denial of application or suspension of registration for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for registration or suspend a lawyer's registration under this rule for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission. The procedure shall be governed by rule 31.9(3).

31.16(16) *Denial of application or suspension of registration for failure to comply with a support order.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for registration or suspend a lawyer's registration under this rule for failure to comply with a support order. The procedure shall be governed by rule 31.9(2).

[Court Orders April 20, 2005, and July 1, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; September 1, 2005; June 16, 2006; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 31.17 Provision of legal services following determination of major disaster.

31.17(1) *Determination of existence of major disaster.* Solely for purposes of this rule, this court shall determine when an emergency affecting the justice system, as a result of a natural or other major disaster, has occurred in:

- a. This state and whether the emergency caused by the major disaster affects the entirety or only a part of the state, or
- b. Another jurisdiction but only after such a determination and its geographical scope have been made by the highest court of that jurisdiction. The authority to engage in the temporary practice of law in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(3) shall extend only to lawyers who principally practice in the area of such other jurisdiction determined to have suffered a major disaster causing an emergency affecting the justice system and the provision of legal services.

31.17(2) *Temporary practice—pro bono services.* Following the determination of an emergency affecting the justice system in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(1), or a determination that persons displaced by a major disaster in another jurisdiction and residing in this state are in need of pro bono services and the assistance of lawyers from outside of this state is required to help provide such assistance, a lawyer authorized to practice law in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred,

suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this state on a temporary basis. Such legal services must be provided on a pro bono basis without compensation, expectation of compensation or other direct or indirect pecuniary gain to the lawyer. Such legal services shall be assigned and supervised through an established not-for-profit bar association, pro bono program or legal services program or through such organization(s) specifically designated by this court.

31.17(3) *Temporary practice—legal services arising out of and reasonably related to a lawyer’s practice of law in another jurisdiction, or area of such other jurisdiction, where the disaster occurred.* Following the determination of a major disaster in another United States jurisdiction, a lawyer who is authorized to practice law and who principally practices in that affected jurisdiction, and who is not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this state on a temporary basis. Those legal services must arise out of and be reasonably related to that lawyer’s practice of law in the jurisdiction, or area of such other jurisdiction, where the major disaster occurred.

31.17(4) *Duration of authority for temporary practice.* The authority to practice law in this state granted by rule 31.17(2) shall end when this court determines that the conditions caused by the major disaster have ended except that a lawyer then representing clients in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(2) is authorized to continue the provision of legal services for such time as is reasonably necessary to complete the representation, but the lawyer shall not thereafter accept new clients. The authority to practice law in this state granted by rule 31.17(3) shall end 60 days after this court declares that the conditions caused by the major disaster in the affected jurisdiction have ended.

31.17(5) *Court appearances.* The authority granted by this rule does not include appearances in court except:

- a. Pursuant to this court’s pro hac vice admission rule; or
- b. If this court, in any determination made under rule 31.17(1), grants blanket permission to appear in all or designated courts of this state to lawyers providing legal services pursuant to rule 31.17(2).

31.17(6) *Disciplinary authority and registration requirement.* Lawyers providing legal services in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(2) or (3) are subject to this court’s disciplinary authority and the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct as provided in Iowa R. of Prof’l Conduct 8.5. Lawyers providing legal services in this state under rule 31.17(2) or (3) shall, within 30 days from the commencement of the provision of legal services, file a registration statement with the office of professional regulation. A form for the registration statement can be found in rule 31.25. Any lawyer who provides legal services pursuant to this rule shall not be considered to be engaged in the unlawful practice of law in this state.

31.17(7) *Notification to clients.* Lawyers authorized to practice law in another United States jurisdiction who provide legal services pursuant to this rule shall inform clients in this state of the jurisdiction in which they are authorized to practice law, any limits of that authorization, and that they are not authorized to practice law in this state except as permitted by this rule. They shall not state or imply to any person that they are otherwise authorized to practice law in this state.

The comment accompanying this rule explains and illustrates the meaning and purpose of the rule. The comment is intended as a guide to interpretation, but the text of the rule is authoritative.

COMMENT

[1] A major disaster in this state or another jurisdiction may cause an emergency affecting the justice system with respect to the provision of legal services for a sustained period of time interfering with the ability of lawyers admitted and practicing in the affected jurisdiction to continue to represent clients until the disaster has ended. When this happens, lawyers from the affected jurisdiction may need to provide legal services to their clients, on a temporary basis, from an office outside their home jurisdiction. In addition, lawyers in an unaffected jurisdiction may be willing to serve residents of the affected jurisdiction who have unmet legal needs as a result of the disaster or, though independent of the disaster, whose legal needs temporarily are unmet because of disruption to the practices of local lawyers. Lawyers from unaffected jurisdictions may offer to provide these legal services either by traveling to the affected jurisdiction or from their own offices or both, provided the legal services are provided on a pro bono basis through an authorized not-for-profit entity or such other organization(s) specifically designated by this court. A major disaster includes, for example, a hurricane, earthquake, flood, wildfire, tornado, public health emergency or an event caused by terrorists or acts of war.

[2] Under rule 31.17(1)(a), this court shall determine whether a major disaster causing an emergency affecting the justice system has occurred in this state, or in a part of this state, for purposes of triggering rule 31.17(2). This court may, for example, determine that the entirety of this state has suffered a disruption in the provision of legal services or that only certain areas have suffered such an event. The authority granted by rule 31.17(2) shall extend only to lawyers authorized to practice law and not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practice in any other manner in any other jurisdiction.

[3] Rule 31.17(2) permits lawyers authorized to practice law in another jurisdiction, and not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practicing law in any other manner in any other jurisdiction, to provide pro bono legal services to residents of this state following a determination of an emergency caused by a major disaster; notwithstanding that they are not otherwise authorized to practice law in this state. Other restrictions on a lawyer’s license to practice law that would prohibit that lawyer from providing legal services pursuant to this rule include, but are not limited to, probation, inactive status,

disability inactive status or a non-disciplinary administrative suspension for failure to complete continuing legal education or other requirements. Lawyers on probation may be subject to monitoring and specific limitations on their practices. Lawyers on inactive status, despite being characterized in many jurisdictions as being “in good standing,” and lawyers on disability inactive status are not permitted to practice law. Public protection warrants exclusion of these lawyers from the authority to provide legal services as defined in this rule. Lawyers permitted to provide legal services pursuant to this rule must do so without fee or other compensation, or expectation thereof. Their service must be provided through an established not-for-profit organization that is authorized to provide legal services either in its own name or that provides representation of clients through employed or cooperating lawyers. Alternatively, this court may instead designate other specific organization(s) through which these legal services may be rendered. Under rule 31.17(2), an emeritus lawyer from another United States jurisdiction may provide pro bono legal services on a temporary basis in this state provided that the emeritus lawyer is authorized to provide pro bono legal services in that jurisdiction pursuant to that jurisdiction’s emeritus or pro bono practice rule. Lawyers may also be authorized to provide legal services in this state on a temporary basis under Iowa R. of Prof’l Conduct 32:5.5(c).

[4] Lawyers authorized to practice law in another jurisdiction, who principally practice in the area of such other jurisdiction determined by this court to have suffered a major disaster, and whose practices are disrupted by a major disaster there, and who are not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practicing law in any other manner in any other jurisdiction, are authorized under rule 31.17(3) to provide legal services on a temporary basis in this state. Those legal services must arise out of and be reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice of law in the affected jurisdiction. For purposes of this rule, the determination of a major disaster in another jurisdiction should first be made by the highest court of appellate jurisdiction in that jurisdiction. For the meaning of “arise out of and reasonably related to,” see Iowa R. of Prof’l Conduct 32:5.5, cmt. [14].

[5] Emergency conditions created by major disasters end, and when they do, the authority created by rules 31.17(2) and (3) also ends with appropriate notice to enable lawyers to plan and to complete pending legal matters. Under rule 31.17(4), this court determines when those conditions end only for purposes of this rule. The authority granted under rule 31.17(2) shall end upon such determination except that lawyers assisting residents of this state under rule 31.17(2) may continue to do so for such longer period as is reasonably necessary to complete the representation. The authority created by rule 31.17(3) will end 60 days after this court makes such a determination with regard to an affected jurisdiction.

[6] Rules 31.17(2) and (3) do not authorize lawyers to appear in the courts of this state. Court appearances are subject to the pro hac vice admission rules of this court. This court may, in a determination made under rule 31.17(5)(b), include authorization for lawyers who provide legal services in this state under rule 31.17(2) to appear in all or designated courts of this state without need for such pro hac vice admission. A lawyer who has appeared in the courts of this state pursuant to rule 31.17(5) may continue to appear in any such matter notwithstanding a declaration under rule 31.17(4) that the conditions created by major disaster have ended. Furthermore, withdrawal from a court appearance is subject to Iowa R. of Prof’l Conduct 32:1.16.

[7] Authorization to practice law as a foreign legal consultant or in-house counsel in a United States jurisdiction offers lawyers a limited scope of permitted practice and may therefore restrict that person’s ability to provide legal services under this rule.

[8] The ABA National Lawyer Regulatory Data Bank is available to help determine whether any lawyer seeking to practice in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(2) or (3) is disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise subject to a public disciplinary sanction that would restrict the lawyer’s ability to practice law in any other jurisdiction.

[Court Order May 14, 2007; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008]

Rule 31.18 Licensing and practice of foreign legal consultants.

31.18(1) *General regulation as to licensing.* In its discretion, the supreme court may license to practice in the State of Iowa as a foreign legal consultant, without examination, an applicant who:

a. Is, and for at least five years has been, a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign country, the members of which are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at law or the equivalent and are subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority;

b. For at least five years preceding his or her application has been a member in good standing of such legal profession and has been lawfully engaged in the practice of law in the foreign country or elsewhere substantially involving or relating to the rendering of advice or the provision of legal services concerning the law of the foreign country;

c. Possesses the good moral character and general fitness requisite for a member of the bar of this state; and

d. Intends to practice as a foreign legal consultant in this state and to maintain an office in this state for that purpose.

31.18(2) *Application and fee.*

a. The applicant shall file an application for a foreign legal consultant license with the National Conference of Bar Examiners through their online character and fitness application process at <http://www.ncbex.org/ea>, unless an exception is granted by the Office of Professional Regulation. The applicant shall pay an investigative fee of \$600 to the National Conference of Bar Examiners at the time of filing the application.

b. In addition, the applicant shall file the following documents and fee with the Office of Professional Regulation:

(1) A certificate from the professional body or public authority having final jurisdiction over professional discipline in the foreign country in which the applicant is admitted, certifying the applicant's admission to practice, date of admission, and good standing as a lawyer or counselor at law or the equivalent, and certifying that the applicant has not been disciplined and no charges of professional misconduct are pending, or identifying any disciplinary sanctions that have been imposed upon the applicant or any pending charges, complaints, or grievances;

(2) A letter of recommendation from one of the members of the executive body of such professional body or public authority or from one of the judges of the highest law court or court of original jurisdiction in the foreign country in which the applicant is admitted;

(3) Duly authenticated English translations of the certificate required by rule 31.18(2)(a) and the letter required by rule 31.18(2)(b) if they are not in English;

(4) The requisite documentation establishing the applicant's compliance with the immigration laws of the United States;

(5) Other evidence as the supreme court may require regarding the applicant's educational and professional qualifications, good moral character and general fitness, and compliance with the requirements of rule 31.18(1); and

(6) An administrative fee of \$400 payable to the Office of Professional Regulation at the time the application is filed.

31.18(3) *Scope of practice.* A person licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant under this rule may render legal services in this state, but shall not be considered admitted to practice law here, or in any way hold himself or herself out as a member of the bar of this state, or do any of the following:

a. Appear as a lawyer on behalf of another person in any court, or before any magistrate or other judicial officer, in this state (except when admitted pro hac vice pursuant to Iowa Ct. R. 31.14);

b. Prepare any instrument effecting the transfer or registration of title to real estate located in the United States of America;

c. Prepare:

(1) Any will or trust instrument effecting the disposition on death of any property located in the United States of America and owned by a resident thereof, or

(2) Any instrument relating to the administration of a decedent's estate in the United States of America;

d. Prepare any instrument in respect of the marital or parental relations, rights, or duties of a resident of the United States of America, or the custody or care of the children of such a resident;

e. Render professional legal advice on the law of this state or of the United States of America (whether rendered incident to the preparation of legal instruments or otherwise);

f. Carry on a practice under, or utilize in connection with such practice, any name, title, or designation other than one or more of the following:

(1) The foreign legal consultant's own name;

(2) The name of the law firm with which the foreign legal consultant is affiliated;

(3) The foreign legal consultant's authorized title in the foreign country of his or her admission to practice, which may be used in conjunction with the name of that country; and

(4) The title "foreign legal consultant," which may be used in conjunction with the words "admitted to the practice of law in [name of the foreign country of his or her admission to practice]."

31.18(4) *Rights and obligations.* Subject to the limitations listed in rule 31.18(3), a person licensed under this rule shall be considered a foreign legal consultant affiliated with the bar of this state and shall be entitled and subject to:

a. The rights and obligations set forth in the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or arising from the other conditions and requirements that apply to a member of the bar of this state under the Iowa Court Rules; and

b. The rights and obligations of a member of the bar of this state with respect to:

(1) Affiliation in the same law firm with one or more members of the bar of this state, including by:

1. Employing one or more members of the bar of this state;

2. Being employed by one or more members of the bar of this state or by any partnership [or professional corporation] that includes members of the bar of this state or that maintains an office in this state; and

3. Being a partner in any partnership [or shareholder in any professional corporation] that includes members of the bar of this state or that maintains an office in this state; and

(2) Attorney-client privilege, work-product privilege, and similar professional privileges.

31.18(5) Discipline. A person licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant under this rule shall be subject to professional discipline in the same manner and to the same extent as members of the bar of this state. To this end:

a. Every person licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant under this rule:

(1) Shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the supreme court and the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board and to reprimand, suspension, removal, or revocation of his or her license to practice by the supreme court and shall otherwise be governed by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct and the Iowa Court Rules; and

(2) Shall execute and file with the clerk of the supreme court, in the form and manner as the court may prescribe:

1. A commitment to observe the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct and the Iowa Court Rules to the extent applicable to the legal services authorized under rule 31.18(3);

2. A written undertaking to notify the court of any change in the foreign legal consultant's good standing as a member of the foreign legal profession referred to in rule 31.18(1)(a) and of any final action of the professional body or public authority referred to in rule 31.18(2)(a) imposing any disciplinary reprimand, suspension, or other sanction upon the foreign legal consultant; and

3. A duly acknowledged instrument in writing, providing the foreign legal consultant's address in this state and designating the clerk of the supreme court as his or her agent for service of process. The foreign legal consultant shall keep the Office of Professional Regulation advised in writing of any changes of address in this jurisdiction. In any action or proceeding brought against the foreign legal consultant and arising out of or based upon any legal services rendered or offered to be rendered by the foreign legal consultant within this state or to residents of this state, service shall first be attempted upon the foreign legal consultant at the most recent address filed with the clerk. Whenever after due diligence service cannot be made upon the foreign legal consultant at that address, service may be made upon the clerk. Service made upon the clerk in accordance with this provision is effective as if service had been made personally upon the foreign legal consultant.

b. Service of process on the clerk under rule 31.18(5)(a)(2)“3” shall be made by personally delivering to the clerk's office, and leaving with the clerk, or with a deputy or assistant authorized by the clerk to receive service, duplicate copies of the process. The clerk shall promptly send one copy of the process to the foreign legal consultant to whom the process is directed, by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the foreign legal consultant at the most recent address provided in accordance with rule 31.18(5)(a)(2)“3.”

31.18(6) Required fees and annual statements. A person licensed as a foreign legal consultant shall pay a \$200 registration fee to the Client Security Commission. The person licensed under this rule shall file an annual statement and pay the annual disciplinary fee as required by Iowa Ct. Rs. 39.5 and 39.8.

31.18(7) Revocation of license. If the supreme court determines that a person licensed as a foreign legal consultant under this rule no longer meets the requirements for licensure set forth in rule 31.18(1)(a) or (b), it shall revoke the foreign legal consultant's license.

31.18(8) Admission to bar. If a person licensed as a foreign legal consultant under this rule is subsequently admitted as a member of the bar of this state under the rules governing admission, that person's foreign legal consultant license shall be deemed superseded by the license to practice law as a member of the bar of this state.

[Court Order June 3, 2009; January 19, 2010]

Rules 31.19 to 31.24 Reserved.

Rule 31.25 Forms.**Rule 31.25 — Form 1: *Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice — District Court.***

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT OF _____ COUNTY

Plaintiff(s),

vs.

Defendant(s).

Case No. _____

**APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION PRO
HAC VICE****(Iowa Court Rule 31.14)**

The undersigned seeks permission to appear pro hac vice in the above-captioned proceeding.

Applicant shall complete all of the following:

If this matter involves review of an agency action did the applicant seek admission pro hac vice in the proceedings below?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, attach copies of all related documents.

a. Applicant's full name, residential address, and business address.

b. The name, address, and phone number of each client sought to be represented.

c. The courts before which the applicant has been admitted to practice and the respective periods of admission and any jurisdiction in which the out-of-state lawyer has been licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant and the respective period of licensure.

d. Has the applicant ever been denied admission pro hac vice in this state?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

e. Has the applicant ever had admission pro hac vice revoked in this state?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the revocation, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

f. Has the applicant ever been denied admission in any jurisdiction for reasons other than failure of a bar examination?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

g. Has the applicant ever been formally disciplined or sanctioned by any court in this state?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

h. Has the applicant ever been the subject of any injunction, cease-and-desist letter, or other action arising from a finding that the applicant engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in this state or elsewhere?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

i. Has any formal, written disciplinary proceeding ever been brought against the applicant by a disciplinary authority or unauthorized practice of law commission in any other jurisdiction within the last five years?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify as to each such proceeding: the nature of the allegations, the name of the person or authority bringing such proceedings, the date the proceedings were initiated and finally concluded, the style of the proceedings, and the findings made and actions taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

j. Has the applicant ever been placed on probation by a disciplinary authority in any other jurisdiction?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the terms of the probation, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

k. Has the applicant ever been held formally in contempt or otherwise sanctioned by any court in a written order in the last five years for disobedience to its rules or orders?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the court before which such proceedings were conducted, the date of the contempt order or sanction, the caption of the proceedings, and the substance of the court's rulings. Attach to this application a copy of the written order or a transcript of the oral rulings and other related documents.

l. Has the applicant filed an application to appear pro hac vice in this state within the preceding two years?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page list the name and address of each court or agency and a full identification of each proceeding in which an application was filed, including the date and outcome of the application. Attach copies of all related documents.

m. I acknowledge my familiarity with the rules of professional conduct, the disciplinary procedures of this state, the standards for professional conduct, the applicable local rules, and the procedures of the court before which I seek to practice.

Yes ☐ No ☐

n. List the name, address, telephone number, and personal identification number of an in-state lawyer in good standing of the bar of this state who will sponsor the applicant's pro hac vice request.

o. I acknowledge that service upon the in-state lawyer in all matters connected with the proceedings will have the same effect as if personally made upon me.

Yes ☐ No ☐

p. If the applicant has appeared pro hac vice in this state in five proceedings within the preceding two years, the applicant shall, on a separate page, provide a statement showing good cause why the applicant should be admitted in the present proceeding.

q. On a separate page the applicant shall provide any other information the applicant deems necessary to support the application for admission pro hac vice.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the state of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

Date

Signature of applicant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this application was served on the following parties (list names and addresses below) on the _____ day of _____ 20 ____ by _____ personal delivery
_____ deposit in the U.S. mail.

Signature of person making service

[Court Order March 15, 2007; June 3, 2009]

Rule 31.25 — Form 2: *Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice — Supreme Court.*

IN THE IOWA SUPREME COURT

| | |
|---|--|
| _____, Plaintiff(s), vs. _____, Defendant(s). | Case No. _____ APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION PRO HAC VICE (Iowa Court Rule 31.14) |
|---|--|

The undersigned seeks permission to appear pro hac vice in the above-captioned proceeding.

Applicant shall complete all of the following:

Did the applicant seek admission pro hac vice in the proceedings below?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, attach copies of all related documents.

a. Applicant's full name, residential address, and business address.

b. The name, address, and phone number of each client sought to be represented.

c. The courts before which the applicant has been admitted to practice and the respective periods of admission and any jurisdiction in which the out-of-state lawyer has been licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant and the respective period of licensure.

d. Has the applicant ever been denied admission pro hac vice in this state?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

e. Has the applicant ever had admission pro hac vice revoked in this state?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the revocation, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

f. Has the applicant ever been denied admission in any jurisdiction for reasons other than failure of a bar examination?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

g. Has the applicant ever been formally disciplined or sanctioned by any court in this state?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

h. Has the applicant ever been the subject of any injunction, cease-and-desist letter, or other action arising from a finding that the applicant engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in this state or elsewhere?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

i. Has any formal, written disciplinary proceeding ever been brought against the applicant by a disciplinary authority or unauthorized practice of law commission in any other jurisdiction within the last five years?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify as to each such proceeding: the nature of the allegations, the name of the person or authority bringing such proceedings, the date the proceedings were initiated and finally concluded, the style of the proceedings, and the findings made and actions taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

j. Has the applicant ever been placed on probation by a disciplinary authority in any other jurisdiction?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the terms of the probation, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

k. Has the applicant ever been held formally in contempt or otherwise sanctioned by any court in a written order in the last five years for disobedience to its rules or orders?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the court before which such proceedings were conducted, the date of the contempt order or sanction, the caption of the proceedings, and the substance of the court's rulings. Attach to this application a copy of the written order or a transcript of the oral rulings and other related documents.

l. Has the applicant filed an application to appear pro hac vice in this state within the preceding two years?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page list the name and address of each court or agency and a full identification of each proceeding in which an application was filed, including the date and outcome of the application. Attach copies of all related documents.

m. I acknowledge my familiarity with the rules of professional conduct, the disciplinary procedures of this state, the standards for professional conduct, the applicable local rules, and the procedures of the court before which I seek to practice.

Yes ☐ No ☐

n. List the name, address, telephone number, and personal identification number of an in-state lawyer in good standing of the bar of this state who will sponsor the applicant's pro hac vice request.

o. I acknowledge that service upon the in-state lawyer in all matters connected with the proceedings will have the same effect as if personally made upon me.

Yes ☐ No ☐

p. If the applicant has appeared pro hac vice in this state in five proceedings within the preceding two years, the applicant shall, on a separate page, provide a statement showing good cause why the applicant should be admitted in the present proceeding.

q. On a separate page the applicant shall provide any other information the applicant deems necessary to support the application for admission pro hac vice.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the state of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

Date

Signature of applicant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this application was served on the following parties (list names and addresses below) on the _____ day of _____ 20____ by _____ personal delivery
_____ deposit in the U.S. mail.

Signature of person making service

[Court Order March 15, 2007; June 3, 2009]

Rule 31.25 — Form 3: *Registration statement for lawyer engaging in temporary practice following determination of major disaster.*

IN THE IOWA SUPREME COURT

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT FOR LAWYER
ENGAGING IN TEMPORARY PRACTICE
FOLLOWING DETERMINATION OF MAJOR
DISASTER****IOWA COURT RULE 31.17**

Pursuant to Iowa Court Rule 31.17(6) the undersigned shall complete the following:

1. NameLawyer's full name.

_____Name of lawyer's firm.

_____**2. Home State Information**Residential address in lawyer's home state.

_____Business address in lawyer's home state.

_____Telephone number(s) in lawyer's home state.

_____E-mail address.

_____**3. Iowa Information**Residential address in Iowa.

_____Business address in Iowa.

Telephone number(s) in Iowa.

E-mail address.

4. Bar Admission

List the courts before which you have been admitted to practice, the respective periods of admission, and your registration or bar numbers.

Is your license to practice currently subject to disbarment, suspension, or restrictions in any jurisdiction?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, on a separate page specify the proceedings and attach copies of all related documents.

5. Temporary Practice Following Determination of Major Disaster

(Check all that apply)

Specify whether you will engage in temporary practice pursuant to:

- ☐ Iowa Court Rule 31.17(2) (pro bono legal services).
☐ Iowa Court Rule 31.17(3) (legal services reasonably related to lawyer's practice of law in the other jurisdiction, or area of such other jurisdiction, where the disaster occurred).

I agree that I am subject to the disciplinary procedures and authority of this court and the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, the Standards for Professional Conduct, and any applicable local rules and procedures.

Yes ☐ No ☐

ATTORNEY CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the state of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the state of Iowa that I am licensed and in good standing and authorized to practice law in each jurisdiction listed above and my license is not subject to suspension or restriction in any jurisdiction.

Date

Signature of Lawyer

[Court Order May 14, 2007]

CHAPTER 39

CLIENT SECURITY COMMISSION

| | |
|------------|--|
| Rule 39.1 | Client Security Commission |
| Rule 39.2 | Principal executive officer |
| Rule 39.3 | Clients' security trust fund of the bar of Iowa |
| Rule 39.4 | Audit — treasurer's duties — budget |
| Rule 39.5 | Annual disciplinary fee |
| Rule 39.6 | Fund assessments |
| Rule 39.7 | Certificate of exemption — required statement |
| Rule 39.8 | Enforcement |
| Rule 39.9 | Claims |
| Rule 39.10 | Investigations and audits |
| Rule 39.11 | Annual questionnaire |
| Rule 39.12 | Investigations, audits, and annual questionnaire — enforcement |
| Rule 39.13 | Attorneys acting as fiduciaries |
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CHAPTER 39

CLIENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Rule 39.1 Client Security Commission.

39.1(1) *Commission.* There is hereby created a Client Security Commission, hereinafter referred to as “commission,” which shall have the duties and powers provided in this chapter.

39.1(2) *Duties of commission.* The commission shall have the following duties and powers as limited and defined in this chapter:

a. To examine lawyer defalcations and breaches of Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, the rules relating to the discipline of members of the Iowa bar, and to make recommendations to the supreme court concerning rule changes deemed necessary or desirable in this area.

b. To assist the court in administering both preventive and remedial attorney disciplinary procedures contained in these rules or other court rules.

c. To administer and operate the Clients’ Security Trust Fund of the Bar of Iowa, as hereinafter created, designated as the “fund.”

39.1(3) *Appointment of commissioners.* The supreme court shall appoint five members of the Iowa bar and two laypersons who are residents of this state to the commission. The original appointment shall be two commissioners for a one-year term, two for a two-year term, one for a three-year term, one for a four-year term and one for a five-year term. At the expiration of such terms, all subsequent appointments shall be for a term of four years, and any commissioner who has served two full terms shall not be eligible for reappointment. A vacancy occurring during a term shall be filled by the supreme court for the unexpired portion thereof.

39.1(4) *Organization and meetings.* The commissioners shall organize annually and shall then elect from among their number a chair and a treasurer to serve for a one-year term and such other officers for such terms as they deem necessary or appropriate. Meetings thereafter shall be held at the call of the chair or of the majority of the commissioners. Five commissioners shall constitute a quorum and may transact all business except as may be otherwise provided by this chapter and chapter 40 of the Iowa Court Rules.

39.1(5) *Regulations.* The commission shall adopt regulations, consistent with this chapter and subject to the approval of the supreme court, concerning all of the powers and duties granted to and imposed upon the commission by this chapter.

39.1(6) *Reimbursement.* The commissioners shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to reimbursement from the fund for their expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of their duties.

[Court Order December 5, 1973; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 25, 2004; April 20, 2005, and July 1, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 39.2 Principal executive officer.

39.2(1) *Appointment.* The director of the office of professional regulation shall serve as the principal executive officer of the client security commission. Wherever in this chapter a reference to the “director” appears, it shall refer to the director of the office of professional regulation. The director shall file a bond annually with the commission with such surety as may be approved by it and in such amount as it may fix. Premiums on said bond shall be paid by the fund.

39.2(2) *Duties of director.* Subject to the supervision of the supreme court and the commission, the director shall do the following:

a. Collect attorney fees and assessments for the fund and report to the commission the names and addresses of all attorneys who fail to pay the fee and assessment.

b. Serve as executive secretary to the commission and assist in the operation and administration of the fund.

c. Conduct investigations and audits of attorneys’ accounts and office procedures to determine compliance with this chapter, Iowa Rule of Professional Conduct 32:1.15, and chapter 45 of the Iowa Court Rules and report violations to the commission.

d. Maintain an office in such place as the supreme court shall designate, act as a liaison between the court, the commission, and other commissions, committees, boards, and personnel serving a function in the disciplinary system, and maintain for the court records of disciplinary proceedings and such other information and data as the court shall require.

e. Upon request of the commission, institute disciplinary proceedings before the grievance commission pursuant to chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules.

f. Perform such other functions and duties as may be directed by the supreme court.
[Court Order December 5, 1973; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; December 5, 2007]

Rule 39.3 Clients' security trust fund of the bar of Iowa.

39.3(1) *Creation, operation and purpose.* A trust fund, to be known as the "Clients' Security Trust Fund of the Bar of Iowa" (hereinafter, the "fund") is hereby authorized and created.

39.3(2) *Administration.* The fund shall be operated and administered by the commission in accordance with this chapter.

39.3(3) *Purpose.* The purpose of the fund shall be to prevent defalcations by members of the Iowa bar, and insofar as practicable, to provide for the indemnification by the profession for losses caused to the public by the dishonest conduct of members of the bar of this state, and to provide funding for the administration of the lawyer disciplinary system and other programs which impact the disciplinary system including, but not limited to, the Iowa Lawyer's Assistance Program.

39.3(4) *Powers and duties of commission relating to the fund.* The commission, in addition to the powers granted elsewhere in this chapter, shall have the following powers and duties:

a. To receive, hold, manage, and distribute, pursuant to the direction of the supreme court and this chapter, the moneys raised hereunder, and any other amounts that may be received by the fund through voluntary contributions or otherwise.

b. To adopt, subject to the approval of the supreme court, regulations for the administration of the fund and the procedures for presentation, consideration, recognition, rejection and payment of claims, and for conducting business. A copy of such regulations shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court.

c. To enforce claims for restitution, arising by subrogation or assignment or otherwise.

d. To invest the fund, or any portion thereof, in those investments and in the percentages authorized by Iowa Code section 97B.7, (investments for Iowa public employees' retirement system); provided, however, the commission shall not be required to invest such portions of the fund as it may deem necessary to be currently available for payment of claims and other expenses required by this chapter. All interest or other income received in the operation of the fund shall become a part of the fund.

e. To employ and compensate consultants, agents, legal counsel and employees.

f. To delegate the power to perform routine acts which may be necessary or desirable for the operation of the fund, including the power to authorize disbursements for routine operating expenses of the fund, and all necessary expenses of the assistant administrator and staff in the performance of their duties; but authorization for payment of claims shall be made only by the commission under the provisions of this chapter.

g. To sue in the name of the commission without joining any or all individual commissioners.

h. To purchase complementary fidelity coverage for the fund in such amount and with such limitations or deductible limits as in its discretion it determines proper.

i. To pay reasonable and necessary attorney fees incurred by the commissioners of the supreme court in implementing chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules in disciplinary proceedings based on attorney defalcations or which are initiated pursuant to rule 39.2(3)(e).

j. To fund programs which the commission believes will assist in preventing defalcations by attorneys. The annual allocation for any such program shall not exceed two and one-half percent of the fund value as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the funding is to occur. No such funding may be provided unless there is at least twice the minimum balance required by rule 39.6(4) in the fund at the beginning of the fiscal year in which the funding is to occur.

39.3(5) *Applications to the supreme court.* The commission may apply to the supreme court for interpretations of this chapter and of the extent of the commission's powers thereunder and for advice regarding the proper administration of the fund. Interpretations of the supreme court shall be obligatory when rendered.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 39.4 Audit — treasurer's duties — budget.

39.4(1) *Audit and report.* On March 1 of each year, and at such additional times as the supreme court may order, the commission shall file with the supreme court a written report reviewing in detail

the administration of the fund during the preceding calendar year together with an audit of the fund certified by a certified public accountant licensed to practice in Iowa.

39.4(2) *Treasurer's duties.* The treasurer elected by the commission shall maintain the assets of the fund in a separate account and shall disburse moneys from the fund only at the direction of the supreme court or upon the action of the commission pursuant to this chapter. The treasurer shall file a bond annually with the commission with such surety as may be approved by it and in such amount as it may fix. Premiums on said bond shall be paid by the fund. A separate bookkeeping account designated as the disciplinary fund account shall be maintained within the fund for moneys derived from the annual disciplinary fee set out in rule 39.5. Fees, penalties, or investment income derived from the investment of the income from annual disciplinary fees and penalties shall be placed in the disciplinary fund account.

39.4(3) *Budget.* At least 60 days prior to the commencement of each fiscal year, the commission shall submit to the supreme court its budget of operations of such year, which may be amended thereafter as necessity dictates.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; December 5, 2007]

Rule 39.5 Annual disciplinary fee. As a condition to continuing membership in the bar of the supreme court, including the right to practice law before Iowa courts, every bar member, unless exempted, shall pay to the commission through the office of professional regulation an annual fee¹ as determined by the supreme court to finance the disciplinary system. The annual fee shall be due on or before March 1 of each year, for that calendar year. A calendar year is defined as the period of time from January 1 through December 31. Members of the bar of the supreme court who certify in writing to the commission that they are a justice, judge, associate judge, or full-time magistrate of any court, spend full time in the military service of the United States following admission to the Iowa bar, are admitted on examination to the bar of Iowa during the current calendar year, or are issued a certificate of exemption pursuant to the provisions of rule 39.7 shall be exempt from payment of this fee.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; December 5, 2007]

Rule 39.6 Fund assessments.

39.6(1) *Assessments.* As a condition to continuing membership in the bar of the supreme court, including the right to practice law before Iowa courts, every bar member, except one to whom a certificate of exemption has been issued pursuant to the provisions of rule 39.7, shall pay to the commission through the office of professional regulation the assessment specified in rule 39.6(2), or assessments provided by court order, [subject to rules 39.6(3), 39.6(4), and 39.6(5)] annually to prevent defalcations and insofar as practicable to provide indemnification for losses caused to the public by dishonest conduct of members of the Iowa bar. Assessments shall be due on or before March 1 of each year, for that calendar year. A calendar year is defined as the period of time from January 1 through December 31.

39.6(2) *Assessment schedule.*

For the calendar year of the member's admission on examination to the bar of Iowa, and for the calendar year thereafter. None.

For the calendar year of the member's admission on motion to the bar of Iowa \$50.

For the years other than those heretofore exempted, up to and including the fifth calendar year of admission to the bar of Iowa \$50 annually.

For the years after the fifth calendar year of admission to the bar of Iowa \$100 annually.

In making any of the above calculations, time spent full-time in the military service of the United States following admission to the Iowa bar and during the years under consideration shall be excluded.

[Court Order June 13, 1979; November 13, 1984; November 15, 1985; November 11, 1986; November 19, 1987; October 20, 1988; November 16, 1989; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; December 5, 2007]

39.6(3) *Alternative to fixed assessment.* Members of the bar of the supreme court may, at their election, instead of the fixed assessment set forth in rule 39.6(2), pay to the commission, as their assessment for any particular calendar year, an amount equal to one percent of their net income derived from the practice of law in Iowa for the preceding calendar year, but in no event less than \$25.

1. \$175 for calendar year 2009 [October 28, 2008]

Net income from the practice of law shall be for the purposes of this rule that amount shown on the federal income tax return of such members for the appropriate year as “profit or loss from business or profession.” The commission may require members so electing to submit to the commission a copy of their federal income tax return for the appropriate year to substantiate the amount due hereunder.

39.6(4) *Certificate of sufficiency.* The commission shall determine the net value of the cash and securities in the fund for the purpose of preventing defalcation as of December 1 of each year. Whenever the value of such assets shall equal \$600,000 after deducting all claims and requests for reimbursement against the fund, not disposed of at the date of valuation, and all expenses properly chargeable against the fund, the commission shall file with the supreme court prior to December 31 of such year a certificate to that effect which shall be known as a certificate of sufficiency. When a certificate of sufficiency is filed with the supreme court, the annual assessment set forth in rule 39.6(2) for the next calendar year after the date of evaluation in said certificate shall be waived for each member of the bar obligated under the above schedule to pay any amount and who has paid assessments to the fund in the total sum of \$200 in prior years notwithstanding anything heretofore or hereinafter provided.

39.6(5) *Judges, government attorneys, corporate counsel.* In lieu of the assessment set forth in rule 39.6(2), any member of the bar of the supreme court who certifies in writing to the commission that the member is a justice, judge, associate judge, or full-time magistrate of any court, or one who performs legal services only for a governmental unit, or one who performs legal services only for a particular person, firm, or corporation (other than a professional legal corporation or a law firm) and stands in the legal capacity with such person, firm, or corporation as an employee, shall pay to the commission an assessment of \$25 annually while so engaged, provided that if under rule 39.6(4) the commission has filed a certificate of sufficiency with the court then the annual assessment for each bar member referred to herein who has paid to the commission a total of \$200 in assessments shall be waived each year that the certificate of sufficiency is filed by the commission. Provided, however, that a retired judge or justice recalled for temporary service shall not be required to pay an assessment or surrender their certificate of exemption.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; December 5, 2007]

Rule 39.7 Certificate of exemption — required statement. A member of the bar of the supreme court who is not engaged in the practice of law in the state of Iowa may be granted a certificate of exemption by the commission, and thereafter no fee or assessment shall be required from such member unless the member thereafter engages in the practice of law in the state of Iowa, in which case the certificate of exemption shall without further order of court stand revoked and the member shall file at once the statement required by rule 39.8(1), and the questionnaire required by rule 39.11 and pay the fee and assessment due under rules 39.5 and 39.6. A member of the bar requesting a certificate of exemption shall file with the director the statement required by rule 39.8(1), and such part of the rule 39.11 questionnaire as the director may deem necessary to determine the member’s status. The practice of law as that term is employed in this chapter includes the examination of abstracts, consummation of real estate transactions, preparation of legal briefs, deeds, buy and sell agreements, contracts, wills, and tax returns as well as the representation of others in any Iowa courts, the right to represent others in any Iowa courts, or to regularly prepare legal instruments, secure legal rights, advise others as to their legal rights or the effect of contemplated actions upon their legal rights, or to hold oneself out to so do; or to be one who instructs others in legal rights; or to be a judge or one who rules upon the legal rights of others unless neither the state nor federal law requires the person so judging or ruling to hold a license to practice law.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; December 5, 2007]

Rule 39.8 Enforcement.

39.8(1) To facilitate the collection of the annual fee and assessment provided for in rules 39.5 and 39.6, all members of the Iowa bar required to pay the fee and assessment, and those exempted other than by rule 39.7, shall, on or before March 1 of each year, file a statement, on a form prescribed by the director, setting forth their date of admission to practice before the supreme court, their current residence and office addresses, and such other information as the director may from time to time direct. In addition to such statement, every bar member shall file a supplemental statement of any change in the information previously submitted within 30 days of such change. All persons admitted to practice before the supreme court shall file the statement required by this rule at the time of admission but no annual fee or assessment shall be payable until the time above provided. All attorneys failing to file

the required statement by March 1 of each year shall, in addition to the annual fee and assessment provided for above, pay a penalty² as set forth in the following schedule if the statement is filed after March 1. The penalty fees collected shall be used to pay the costs of administering the fund, or for such other purposes within the Office of Professional Regulation as the supreme court may direct.

³Penalty Schedule:

| If Filed: | Penalty: |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| After March 1 but before April 2 | \$100 |
| After April 1 but before May 2 | \$150 |
| After May 1 | \$200 |

39.8(2) Attorneys who fail to timely pay the fee and assessment required under rules 39.5 and 39.6, or fail to file the statement or supplement thereto provided in rule 39.8(1), may have their right to practice law suspended by the supreme court, provided that at least 15 days prior to such suspension, a notice of delinquency has been served upon them in the manner provided for the service of original notices in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.305, or has been forwarded to them by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to them at their last-known address. Such attorneys shall be given the opportunity during said 15 days to file in duplicate in the office of professional regulation an affidavit disclosing facts demonstrating the noncompliance was not willful and tendering such documents and sums and penalties which, if accepted, would cure the delinquency, or to file in duplicate in the office of the clerk of the supreme court a request for hearing to show cause why their license to practice law should not be suspended. A hearing shall be granted if requested. If, after hearing, or failure to cure the delinquency by satisfactory affidavit and compliance, an attorney is suspended, the attorney shall be notified thereof by either of the two methods above provided for notice of delinquency.

39.8(3) Any attorney suspended pursuant to this chapter shall do all of the following:

- a. Within 15 days in the absence of co-counsel, notify clients in all pending matters to seek legal advice elsewhere, calling attention to any urgency in seeking the substitution of another lawyer.
- b. Within 15 days deliver to all clients being represented in pending matters any papers or other property to which they are entitled or notify them and any co-counsel of a suitable time and place where the papers and other property may be obtained, calling attention to any urgency for obtaining the papers or other property.
- c. Within 30 days refund any part of any fees paid in advance that have not been earned.
- d. Within 15 days notify opposing counsel in pending litigation or, in the absence of such counsel, the adverse parties, of the suspension and consequent disqualification to act as a lawyer after the effective date of such discipline.
- e. Within 15 days file with the court, agency, or tribunal before which the litigation is pending a copy of the notice to opposing counsel or adverse parties.
- f. Keep and maintain records of the steps taken to accomplish the foregoing.
- g. Within 30 days file proof with the supreme court and with the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board of complete performance of the foregoing, and this shall be a condition for application for readmission to practice.

39.8(4) Any attorney suspended pursuant to this chapter shall refrain, during such suspension, from all facets of the ordinary law practice including, but not limited to, the examination of abstracts; consummation of real estate transactions; preparation of legal briefs, deeds, buy and sell agreements, contracts, wills, and tax returns; and acting as a fiduciary. Such suspended attorney may, however, act as a fiduciary for the estate, including a conservatorship or guardianship, of any person related to the suspended attorney within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity.

39.8(5) Attorneys who have been suspended pursuant to this chapter or who currently hold a certificate of exemption and who practice law or who hold themselves out as being authorized to practice law in this state are engaged in the unauthorized practice of law and may also be held in

2. The penalty prior to January 1, 2009, is \$25.

3. Penalty schedule effective January 1, 2009.

contempt of the court or may be subject to disciplinary action as provided by chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; December 5, 2007; April 25, 2008⁴; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; January 19, 2010]

Rule 39.9 Claims.

39.9(1) The commission shall consider for payment all claims resulting from the dishonest conduct of a member of the bar of this state acting either as an attorney or fiduciary, provided that all of the following are established:

a. Said conduct was engaged in while the attorney was a practicing member of the bar of this state and the claim arises out of the practice of law in this state.

b. Such defalcation or dishonest conduct occurred after January 1, 1974.

c. The claim is made within one year after the client's discovery of the loss; provided, however, such time limitation in unusual circumstances may be extended by the commission in its discretion for good cause shown.

d. The claim is made directly by or on behalf of the injured client or the client's personal representative or, if a corporation, by or on behalf of itself or its successors in interest.

e. The commission is satisfied that there is no other source or collateral source for the reimbursement of the loss.

f. Claims shall not be paid which arise out of an employer-employee relationship as distinguished from a lawyer-client relationship or a fiduciary relationship.

39.9(2) The commission is invested with the power, which it shall exercise in its sole discretion, to determine whether a claim merits reimbursement from the fund, and if so, the amount of such reimbursement, the time, place and manner of its payment, the conditions upon which payment shall be made, and the order in which payment shall be made. The commission's powers in this respect may be exercised only by the affirmative vote of at least four commissioners. In making such determinations, the commission shall consider among other appropriate factors, the following:

a. The amounts available and likely to become available to the fund for the payment of claims and the size and number of claims which are likely to be presented.

b. The total amount of reimbursable losses in previous years for which total reimbursement has not been made, if any, and the total assets of the fund.

c. The amount of the claimant's loss as compared to the amount of losses sustained by other eligible claimants.

d. The degree of hardship suffered by the claimant as a result of the loss.

e. The degree of negligence, if any, of the claimant which may have contributed to the loss.

f. The total amount of losses caused by defalcations of any one attorney or associated group of attorneys.

39.9(3) The commission shall, by regulation approved by the supreme court, fix the maximum amount which any one claimant may recover from the fund and the aggregate maximum amount which may be recovered because of the dishonest conduct of any one attorney.

39.9(4) No claimant or any other person or organization shall have any right in the fund as third-party beneficiary or otherwise. Reimbursement by claim on the fund shall be a matter of grace and not of right.

39.9(5) The commission may require as a condition to payment that the claimant execute an assignment of claimant's right against the defaulting lawyer.

39.9(6) No claimant need be represented by counsel before the commission. No attorney representing a claimant shall receive a fee for services from the fund. Any agreement for compensation between a claimant and any attorney retained for prosecution of the claim shall be subject to the approval of the commission.

39.9(7) The commission may request individual lawyers, bar associations, and other organizations of lawyers to assist the commission in the investigation of claims.

39.9(8) The payment or denial of any claim filed under the provisions of this rule shall be inadmissible as evidence in any disciplinary or contempt proceeding.

[Court Order December 5, 1973; April 22, 1974; October 16, 1974; April 9, 1975; April 10, 1975; August 29, 1975; October 28, 1976; November 21, 1977; January 15, 1979; June 20, 1980; April 21, 1982; November

4. Penalty schedule in 39.8(1) effective January 1, 2009

13, 1984; April 25, 1985; February 16, 1990, effective March 15, 1990; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; March 6, 1995; January 24, 2000; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 39.10 Investigations and audits.

39.10(1) Each member of the bar of Iowa, in filing the statement required by rule 39.8(1), shall authorize the director to investigate, audit, and verify all funds, securities, and other property held in trust by the member, and all related accounts, safe deposit boxes, and any other forms of maintaining trust property as required by Iowa Rule of Professional Conduct 32:1.15 and chapter 45 of the Iowa Court Rules, together with deposit slips, canceled checks, and all other records pertaining to transactions concerning such property.

39.10(2) Each member of the bar of Iowa shall comply promptly with any request by the director to execute and deliver to the director a written authorization, directed to any bank or depository, for the director to audit and inspect such accounts, safe deposit boxes, securities, and other forms of maintaining trust property by the member in such bank or other depository.

39.10(3) Each member of the bar of Iowa shall do all of the following:

a. Cooperate fully with the director in any investigation, audit, or verification of any funds, securities, or property held in trust by that lawyer.

b. Answer all questions posed by the director which relate to any investigation, audit, or verification, unless claiming the privilege against self-incrimination.

c. Retain complete records of all trust fund transactions for a period of not less than six years following completion of the matter to which they relate, in accordance with Iowa Rule of Professional Conduct 32:1.15 and Iowa Ct. R. 45.2(2).

39.10(4) The commission with the approval of the supreme court may retain, compensate from the fund, and furnish as staff for the director, such public or certified accountants, investigators, or attorneys as may be deemed necessary to carry out the duties and functions imposed upon the director. When acting under the director's supervision and direction, such staff personnel shall have all the powers granted to the director by this chapter.

39.10(5) When the investigation, audit, or verification provisions of this chapter disclose, in the opinion of the director, a violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, or when the member of the bar of Iowa affected by the investigation, audit, or verification has refused to comply with the provisions of this chapter, the director shall promptly report such circumstances to the commission. A copy of such report shall be furnished to the member affected.

39.10(6) However, client trust funds and property held by an Iowa licensed attorney whose law office is situated in another state shall not be subject to investigation, audit, or verification except to the extent such funds and property are related to matters affecting Iowa clients. State or federal funds or property subject to state or federal auditing procedures and in control of an Iowa licensed attorney employed full- or part-time by a state or the United States shall not be subject to investigation, audit, or verification under the provisions of this chapter.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; December 5, 2007]

Rule 39.11 Annual questionnaire.

39.11(1) The director under the supervision of the supreme court and the commission shall prepare a questionnaire to be annually submitted to and completed by each member of the bar of Iowa except those who have been issued a certificate of exemption pursuant to rule 39.7. Said questionnaire may be (but is not required to be) incorporated as a part of the annual statement provided in rule 39.8(1). This questionnaire shall elicit information to determine whether the member is complying with the Iowa Court Rules, including but not restricted to, Iowa Rule of Professional Conduct 32:1.15 and chapter 45 of the rules. The commission may prescribe an electronic format for the questionnaire and annual statement and require submission of the questionnaire and annual statement in that form.

39.11(2) A failure to complete and return a questionnaire shall be addressed as provided in rule 39.12.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; December 5, 2007; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 39.12 Investigations, audits, and annual questionnaire — enforcement.

39.12(1) *Failure of bar members to cooperate.*

a. The continued right of a member of the Iowa bar to practice law in this state is conditioned upon the member executing and delivering the authorization provided in rule 39.10(2), furnishing the cooperation required in rule 39.10(3), and completing and returning the annual questionnaire described in rule 39.11. Upon failure of a member of the Iowa bar to comply with any of the rules specified in this paragraph, the member's right to practice law before Iowa courts may be suspended, following the procedure specified in rule 39.8(2).

b. A member of the bar of Iowa who willfully fails to comply with those rules enumerated in rule 39.12(1)(a) may be held in contempt of the supreme court or may be subject to disciplinary action as provided in chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules.

39.12(2) *Violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct.*

a. When the audit, investigation, or verification of funds, securities, or other property held in trust by any member of the bar of Iowa, or a return of any member on the annual questionnaire, discloses an apparent violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, the director upon request of the commission, or the commission, may institute disciplinary proceedings under chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules for the suspension or revocation of the member's license to practice law in this state.

b. All information obtained by the director and staff by virtue of the audits, investigations and verifications, and annual questionnaire, shall be held in strict confidence by them and by the supreme court and the commission unless otherwise directed by the supreme court or unless proceedings are initiated pursuant to chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules or Iowa Code section 602.10123. If proceedings are initiated pursuant to chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules, such information relating to the named respondent may be released only to the respondent, the disciplinary board, and the grievance commission. If proceedings are initiated pursuant to Iowa Code section 602.10123, such information relating to the named accused may be released only to the accused and the attorney general or the special assistant attorney general designated pursuant to Iowa Code section 602.10127, to prosecute the charges.

39.12(3) *Commission subpoena authority.*

a. The commission shall have subpoena power during any investigation conducted on its behalf to compel the appearance of witnesses or the production of documents before the person designated to conduct the investigation on behalf of the commission.

b. The commission chair, or other commission member in the absence of the chair, shall have authority to issue a subpoena.

c. The district court for the county in which the investigation is being conducted shall have jurisdiction over any objection or motion relating to a subpoena and authority to punish disobedience of a subpoena in a contempt proceeding.

d. Counsel for the commission, the director, or any other person authorized to administer oaths shall have authority to administer an oath or affirmation to a witness.

[Court Order December 5, 1973; September 19, 1974; October 16, 1974; April 9, 1975; April 30, 1982; August 14, 1986, and August 18, 1986, effective September 2, 1986; May 10, 1990, effective July 2, 1990; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 9, 2003; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; December 5, 2007]

Rule 39.13 Attorneys acting as fiduciaries.

39.13(1) After January 1, 1974, unless a lawyer is the spouse of or is the son-in-law or daughter-in-law of or is related by consanguinity or affinity, within the third degree, to the decedent in an estate, the ward in a conservatorship, the settlor or beneficiary of a trust, or unless such attorney is coexecutor, cotrustee, or coconservator with another party or parties and such other party or parties will receive and pay out any of the funds, securities or other property of the estate, trust, or conservatorship, such lawyer shall not be appointed by a court in any fiduciary capacity for an estate, trust, or conservatorship until the lawyer has posted a bond in an amount to be determined by the court with sureties approved by the court, and no waiver of such bond shall be recognized by any court of this state. In the event the surety on the bond posted by the lawyer is not a corporate surety, the surety thereon shall not be the ward, any beneficiary or distributee or be related to the lawyer, the ward, or any beneficiary or distributee within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity.

39.13(2) A lawyer who willfully fails to comply with the provisions of this rule may be held in contempt of the supreme court, or may be subject to disciplinary action as provided in chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules.

[Court Order November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 39.14 Reinstatement from exemption or suspension.

39.14(1) An attorney who has been suspended for failure to pay the annual fee or assessment or for failure to file the statement, supplement, or questionnaire required by these rules may be reinstated upon a showing that such failure was not willful and by filing the statement required by rule 39.8(1) and the questionnaire required by rule 39.11. An attorney seeking reinstatement after suspension for failure to comply with the provisions of this rule shall pay all delinquent fees, assessments and late filing penalties due under rules 39.5, 39.6 and 39.8, and a reinstatement fee of \$100.

39.14(2) An attorney who applies for reinstatement from suspension under the provisions of chapter 35 shall first file the statement required by rule 39.8(1) and the questionnaire required by rule 39.11, pay all fees, assessments and late filing penalties due and unpaid under rules 39.5, 39.6 and 39.8 at the time of the suspension, pay the current fee and assessment required by rules 39.5 and 39.8, and a reinstatement fee of \$100.

39.14(3) An attorney who has been granted a certificate of exemption under the provisions of rule 39.7 may be reinstated after filing the statement required by rule 39.8(1) and the questionnaire required by rule 39.11, paying all late filing penalties due at the time the exemption was granted, and paying the current fee and assessment required by rules 39.5 and 39.6.

[Court Order April 25, 2008; August 10, 2009]

Rule 39.15 Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with certain obligations.

39.15(1) *Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for reinstatement under rule 39.14 for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue. The procedure shall be governed by rule 35.21.

39.15(2) *Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for reinstatement under rule 39.14 for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission. The procedure shall be governed by rule 35.20.

39.15(3) *Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with a support order.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for reinstatement under rule 39.14 for failure to comply with a support order. The procedure shall be governed by rule 35.19.

[Court Order June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

CHAPTER 41

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION FOR LAWYERS

| | |
|------------|--|
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CHAPTER 41

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION FOR LAWYERS

Rule 41.1 Purpose. Only by continuing their legal education throughout their period of the practice of law can attorneys fulfill their obligation competently to serve their clients. Failure to do so shall be grounds for disciplinary action by the supreme court. This chapter establishes minimum requirements for such continuing legal education and the means by which the requirements shall be enforced. [Court Order April 9, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 41.2 Continuing legal education commission.

41.2(1) There is hereby established a commission on continuing legal education consisting of 12 members. The supreme court shall appoint to the commission ten resident members of this state who are currently licensed to practice law in the state of Iowa, and two residents of this state who are not lawyers. The court shall designate from among the members of the commission a chair who shall serve as such at the pleasure of the court. Of the members first appointed to the commission four shall serve a term of three years, four shall serve a term of four years, and four shall serve a term of five years. Members thereafter appointed, except for those appointed to fill unexpired terms, shall be appointed for a term of three years. No member shall serve more than two consecutive complete terms as a member of the commission. The supreme court shall adopt rules and regulations governing the operations and activities of the commission.

41.2(2) The commission shall have the following duties:

- a. To exercise general supervisory authority over the administration of this chapter.
- b. To accredit courses, programs, and other educational activities which will satisfy the educational requirements of this chapter; all being subject to continuous review by the commission.
- c. To foster and encourage the offering of such courses, programs and educational activities.
- d. To submit to the supreme court proposed rules and regulations¹ not inconsistent with this chapter to govern the operations and activities of the commission.
- e. Subject to the approval of the supreme court, to employ such persons as it deems necessary for the proper administration of this chapter.
- f. To make recommendations to the supreme court concerning this chapter and the enforcement thereof; to present an annual budget and a recommended annual fee for costs of administering this chapter.
- g. To report promptly to the supreme court concerning any violation of this chapter by any member of the bar of this state.
- h. On March 1 of each year, and at such additional times as the supreme court may order, the commission shall file with the supreme court a written report reviewing in detail the activities of the commission during the preceding calendar year together with an audit of commission funds certified by a certified public accountant licensed to practice in Iowa.

41.2(3) Members of the commission shall not be compensated but shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties upon vouchers approved by the supreme court.

[Court Order April 9, 1975; July 5, 1978; November 13, 1984; November 14, 1985; November 11, 1986; November 19, 1987; November 21, 1988; November 16, 1989; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 22, 2002; December 5, 2007]

Rule 41.3 Continuing legal education requirement.

41.3(1) Each attorney admitted to practice in this state shall complete a minimum of 15 hours of legal education accredited by the commission, during each calendar year. The commission is authorized, pursuant to guidelines established by the supreme court, to determine the number of hours for which credit will be given for particular courses, programs or other legal education activities. Under rules to be promulgated by the supreme court, an attorney may be given credit in one or more succeeding calendar years, not exceeding two such years, for completing more than 15 hours of accredited education during any one calendar year.

41.3(2) The 15 hours required by rule 41.3(1) shall include a minimum of 2 hours, every two calendar years, devoted exclusively to the area of legal ethics. Excess hours of education devoted to

1. See Chapter 42 of the Iowa Court Rules

legal ethics can be carried over for purposes of the annual 15-hour requirement under rule 41.3(1) but cannot be carried over beyond the two-year period for the special legal ethics requirement under this rule.

41.3(3) Commencing July 1, 2002, up to 6 hours of the 15 hours required by rule 41.3(1) each calendar year may be obtained through completion of computer-based legal education accredited by the commission.

[Court Order April 9, 1975; December 6, 1978; January 8, 1988; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 22, 2002]

Rule 41.4 Annual fee and report by attorneys to commission.

41.4(1) On or before March 1 of each year, each attorney admitted to practice in this state shall pay to the commission a prescribed fee for costs of administering this chapter.

41.4(2) On or before March 1 of each year, each attorney admitted to practice in this state shall make a written report to the commission, in such form as the commission shall prescribe, concerning completion of accredited legal education during the preceding calendar year; provided, however, that an attorney shall not be required to comply with this rule nor comply with the continuing legal education requirements set forth in rule 41.3 for the year during which the attorney was admitted to practice. Each annual report shall be accompanied by proof satisfactory to the commission that the attorney has met the requirements for continuing legal education for the calendar year for which such report is made.

41.4(3) Each attorney admitted to practice in this state shall make a written report to the commission, in such form as the commission shall prescribe, concerning completion of accredited legal ethics education. The report is to be filed on or before March 1 following completion of each two-year period under the requirement. An attorney shall not be required to comply with this requirement for the year of admission to practice.

41.4(4) All attorneys who fail by March 1 of each year to file the annual report or to pay the prescribed fee shall, in addition, pay a penalty² as set forth in the following schedule if either the annual report is filed or the prescribed fee is paid after March 1. The penalty fees collected shall be used to pay the costs of administering this chapter, or for such other purposes within the Office of Professional Regulation as the supreme court may direct.

³Penalty Schedule:

| If Filed: | Penalty: |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| After March 1 but before April 2 | \$100 |
| After April 1 but before May 2 | \$150 |
| After May 1 | \$200 |

41.4(5) The commission may prescribe in electronic format for the annual report and require submission of the report in that form.

[Court Order April 9, 1975; August 28, 1975; August 12, 1980; January 8, 1988; January 24, 2000; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 25, 2008; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; January 19, 2010]

Rule 41.5 Penalty for failure to satisfy continuing legal education requirements.

41.5(1) Attorneys who fail to comply with the provisions of rule 41.4 or who file a report showing on its face that they have failed to complete the required number of hours of continuing legal education may have their right to practice law suspended by the supreme court, provided that at least 15 days prior to such suspension, notice of such delinquency has been served upon them in the manner provided for the service of original notices in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.305 or has been forwarded to them by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to them at their last-known address. Such attorneys shall be given the opportunity during said 15 days to file in the office of professional regulation an affidavit disclosing facts demonstrating their noncompliance was not willful and tendering such documents and sums and penalties which, if accepted, would cure the delinquency, or to file in duplicate in the office of clerk of the supreme court a request for

2. The penalty prior to January 1, 2009, is \$25.

3. Penalty schedule in 41.4(4) effective January 1, 2009

hearing to show cause why their license to practice law should not be suspended. A hearing shall be granted if requested. If, after hearing, or failure to cure the delinquency by satisfactory affidavit and compliance, an attorney is suspended, the attorney shall be notified thereof by either of the two methods above provided for notice of delinquency.

41.5(2) Any attorney suspended pursuant to this chapter shall do all of the following:

a. Within 15 days in the absence of co-counsel, notify clients in all pending matters to seek legal advice elsewhere, calling attention to any urgency in seeking the substitution of another lawyer.

b. Within 15 days deliver to all clients being represented in pending matters any papers or other property to which they are entitled or notify them and any co-counsel of a suitable time and place where the papers and other property may be obtained, calling attention to any urgency for obtaining the papers or other property.

c. Within 30 days refund any part of any fees paid in advance that have not been earned.

d. Within 15 days notify opposing counsel in pending litigation or, in the absence of such counsel, the adverse parties, of the suspension and consequent disqualification to act as a lawyer after the effective date of such discipline.

e. Within 15 days file with the court, agency, or tribunal before which the litigation is pending a copy of the notice to opposing counsel or adverse parties.

f. Keep and maintain records of the steps taken to accomplish the foregoing.

g. Within 30 days file proof with the supreme court and with the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board of complete performance of the foregoing, and this shall be a condition for application for readmission to practice.

41.5(3) Any attorney suspended pursuant to this chapter shall refrain, during such suspension, from all facets of the ordinary law practice including, but not limited to, the examination of abstracts; consummation of real estate transactions; preparation of legal briefs, deeds, buy and sell agreements, contracts, wills and tax returns; and acting as a fiduciary. Such suspended attorney may, however, act as a fiduciary for the estate, including a conservatorship or guardianship, of any person related to the suspended attorney within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity.

41.5(4) In addition, any attorney who willfully fails to comply with this chapter may be subject to disciplinary action as provided in chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules, upon report filed by the commission with the disciplinary board.

41.5(5) For good cause shown, the commission may, in individual cases involving hardship or extenuating circumstances, grant waivers of the minimum educational requirements or extensions of time within which to fulfill the same or make the required reports.

[Court Order April 9, 1975; November 21, 1977; December 6, 1978; January 15, 1979; August 12, 1980; April 25, 1985; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; April 25, 2008; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 41.6 Confidentiality. Unless otherwise directed by the supreme court, the files, records and proceedings of the commission, as they relate to or arise out of any failure of any attorney to satisfy the requirements of this chapter, shall be deemed confidential and shall not be disclosed, except in furtherance of its duties or upon the request of the attorney affected, or as they may be introduced in evidence or otherwise produced in proceedings taken in accordance with this chapter.

[Court Order April 9, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 41.7 Inactive practitioners. A member of the bar who is not engaged in the practice of law in the state of Iowa as defined in Iowa Ct. R. 39.7, upon application to the commission, may be granted a waiver of compliance with this chapter and obtain a certificate of exemption. No person holding such certificate of exemption shall practice law in this state until reinstated. The supreme court will make rules and regulations governing the continuing legal education requirements for reinstatement of attorneys who, for any reason, have not theretofore been entitled to practice law in this state for any period of time subsequent to their admission to the bar.

[Court Order April 9, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 41.8 Application of this chapter. This chapter shall apply to every person licensed to practice law in the state of Iowa.

[Court Order April 9, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 41.9 Compliance with Iowa rules of professional conduct.

41.9(1) Each lawyer describing the lawyer's practice as permitted by Iowa Rs. of Prof'l Conduct 32:7.4(a) and (c) shall report annually the lawyer's compliance with the eligibility requirements of Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct 32:7.4(e) on a form approved by the commission. A lawyer may report compliance with the requirement for percentage or hours of practice by providing a statement of compliance.

41.9(2) In reporting compliance with the continuing legal education requirements, the lawyer shall identify the specific courses and hours that apply to each designated or indicated field of practice. The lawyer may obtain up to six hours of the continuing legal education requirement for each designated or indicated field of practice through completion of computer-based legal education courses accredited by the commission.

41.9(3) If, due to hardship or extenuating circumstances, a lawyer is unable to complete the hours of accredited continuing legal education during the preceding calendar year as required by rule 32:7.4(e), the lawyer may apply to the commission for an extension of time in which to complete the hours. No extension of time shall be granted unless written application for the extension is made on a form prescribed by the commission. An extension of time shall not exceed a period of six months immediately following the last day of the year in which the requirements were not met.

41.9(4) The portion of the report required by this rule shall be considered public information.
[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 41.10 Reinstatement from suspension.

41.10(1) An attorney who has been suspended for failure to pay the annual fee, complete required continuing legal education, or file the annual report required by rule 41.4 may be reinstated upon a showing that such failure was not willful and by filing such report showing completion of all continuing legal education required by Iowa Ct. Rs. 41.3 and 42.2 through the end of the last complete reporting year. An attorney seeking reinstatement after suspension for failure to comply with the provisions of this rule shall pay all delinquent fees and late filing penalties due under rule 41.4 and a reinstatement fee of \$100.00.

41.10(2) An attorney who applies for reinstatement from suspension under the provisions of chapter 35 of the Iowa Court Rules shall first file the annual report required by rule 41.4 showing completion of all continuing legal education required by Iowa Ct. Rs. 41.3 and 42.2 through the end of the last complete reporting year, pay all fees and late filing penalties due under rule 41.4 and unpaid at the time of the suspension, and pay a reinstatement fee of \$100.00. The commission may grant an attorney additional time after the effective reinstatement date, on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, to complete and furnish evidence of compliance with these continuing legal education requirements.

[Court Order April 25, 2008]

Rule 41.11 Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with certain obligations.

41.11(1) *Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for reinstatement under rule 41.7 or 41.10 for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue. The procedure shall be governed by rule 35.21.

41.11(2) *Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for reinstatement under rule 41.7 or 41.10 for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission. The procedure shall be governed by rule 35.20.

41.11(3) *Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with a support order.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for reinstatement under rule 41.7 or 41.10 for failure to comply with a support order. The procedure shall be governed by rule 35.19.

[Court Order June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 41.12 Basic skills course requirement.

41.12(1) Every Iowa lawyer admitted to practice by examination after December 31, 2008, must complete a Basic Skills Course. The course must be completed within one year of the newly admitted lawyer's date of admission to practice in Iowa.⁴

41.12(2) The Basic Skills Course must total at least eight actual hours of instruction and include at least one actual hour qualifying for credit in the area of legal ethics. The course shall include instruction on Iowa law selected from at least eight of the following topic areas:

- Civil Procedure
- Criminal Law
- Criminal Procedure
- Family Law
- Guardianships, Conservatorships, Trusts, and Powers of Appointment
- Business Entities
- Probate
- Torts
- Contracts
- Real Estate Transactions
- Ethics and Professionalism

41.12(3) Newly admitted lawyers shall be entitled to claim credit for attendance at an accredited Basic Skills Course against the continuing legal education requirements of rules 41.3 and 42.2, but are not exempt from reporting and fee payment duties of rule 41.4.

41.12(4) A lawyer who fails to complete the Basic Skills Course within one year of the date of admission may have the right to practice law suspended under the provisions of rule 41.5.

41.12(5) The commission may, in individual cases involving hardship or extenuating circumstances, grant waivers of the Basic Skills Course requirement or extensions of time in which to complete the Basic Skills Course.

41.12(6) The Basic Skills Course may be offered by any provider of continuing legal education, but must be reviewed and accredited by the Commission on Continuing Legal Education as provided in rule 42.4. The Basic Skills Course may be conducted in installments over time, and may be offered by computer-based transmission as provided in rule 42.3. Any provider of the Basic Skills Course is required to report attendance in the manner specified by the commission.

[Court Order October 9, 2009]

4. As an interim implementation provision, lawyers admitted during calendar year 2009 must complete the Basic Skills Course within two years of the newly admitted lawyer's date of admission to practice in Iowa.